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ORIGINAL POETRY.

THE SLAVE SHIP.

The Slave Ship was winding her course o'er the ocean,
The winds and the waters had sunk into rest,
All hush'd was the whirl of the tempest's commotion,
That late had awaken'd the sailor's devotion,
When terror had kindled remorse in his breast.

And onward she rode though by curses attended,
Tho' heavy with guilt was the freight that she bore,
Tho' with shrieks of despair was the midnight air rended,
And conscious the groans of the wretches ascended,
That from friends and from country forever she tore.

On the deck, with his head on his fetter'd hand rested,
He, who once was a chief, and warrior, stood;
One moment he gain'd, by his foes unmolested,
To think o'er his woes, and the fate he detested,
Till madness was firing his brain and his blood.

"Oh, never!" he murmur'd in anguish, "no, never!
These limbs shall be bent to the menial's toil!
They have reft us, my bride—but they shall not forever
Your chief from his home and his country dissever—
No! never will I be the conqueror's spoil!"

Say! long didst thou wait for my coming, my mother?
Did ye bend o'er the desert, my sisters, your eye?
And weep at the lengthen'd delay of your brother,
As each slow passing moment was chased by another,
And still he appeared not your tear-drop to dry!"

"But ye shall—yes, again ye shall fondly embrace me!
We will meet, my young bride, in the land of the blest!
Death, death, once again in my country shall place me,
One bound shall forever from fetters release me!"
He burst them! and sunk in the ocean's dark breast.

EMILY.

Lines on reading the "Isle of flowers," written by Rosa.

And say, why not go to this "beautiful Isle?"
Where Nature's gay charms so transcendently smile—
Where flowers luxuriant sport in the gale,
And mingle their breath with the breeze you inhale?
Where the orange, the citron, their sweetness unfold,
Which appear to the eye polish'd clusters of gold;
And yield their perfume to the zephyrs that play
Thro' the blossoms enrich'd by the sun's mellow ray;
Or playfully dimple the crystalized tide,
O'er whose bosom so mild would our fairy bark glide:
Then from home and its charms, oh! will you not go
To this "beautiful Isle?" nay, do not say no;
For sure in a clime so delightful as this,
E'en an Exile would find a fond haven of bliss.

Ah! who would not go where these pleasures arise,
And dwell with delight 'neath those mild summer skies;
Where songsters their sweetest melodies pour
Thro' each emerald grove or fragrant bower—
Where down in the depths of the crystalized main,
Rich "forests," or caves of bright coral are seen,
And think you not love, in this "beautiful Isle,"
You would meet with those friends, or sympathy's smile—
Or souls that are noble and generous as here;
Or scenes of gay pleasure that round you appear?
'Tis true, it is true—then let us not roam
From our dear smiling friends, and our dearly lov'd home:
Not the charms of a clime tho' so fragrant as this,
Would secure the lone exile such feelings of bliss.

ELLEN.

LINES.

Ah! there once was a time when midst pleasure I dwelt,
And the joys of affection and happiness felt;
When I rose with the lark was as blythe and as gay,
And welcomed with pleasure each glorious day.
When oft thro' the fields and the meadows I'd rove,
And list with delight to the soft cooing dove,
Or the lowing of herds as they grazed on the plain,
Whose sounds were re-echo'd again and again:
But now sad reverse! the bright glorious day,
Annoyed in its charms fails to chase care away.
The notes of the robin which float on the breeze,
Combin'd with the lark's, have long ceas'd to please;
For oh! he is gone, who with me oft did share
Those glowing delights that dissipate care.
Oh! yes, he is gone—the blue curling wave
Does the body of Henry unconsciously lave:
He is gone—ah! too true! and left me alone
To wander the scenes where often he shone;
And as I dejectedly slowly walk there,
Present the sad image of meagre despair.

ELLAR.

STANZAS.

I long for a hermitage wild, and unknown
To the harpies that call themselves men;
But where the sweet robin might carol alone,
Or the fair faithful turtle-dove pensively moan,
And awaken the sighs of the glen.

O! such might I find where the forest-trees grow,
And border with beauty the glade;
Where the squirrel should nibble his house in the bough,
And the quick-footed rabbit should burrow below,
And bright streamlets run through the shade.

There passion should never embitter my hours,
But reason should lighten my cell;
And virtue, whose path is embroider'd with flow'rs,
With peace, her fair sister, should reign in the bow'rs,
And ever with me they should dwell.

As the rain-lighten'd clouds from the valley arise,
And ride on the wings of the wind,
So my soul disencumber'd should look to the skies,
And suspicion, forever, should fly from my eyes,
And deception no refuge should find.

But the nut-cracking squirrel has chosen its mate,
And the robins together appear;
And affection still whispers a dread of the state,
Where silence and solitude ever await,
And friendship can never repair.

Ah! were there a friend that would follow the heart,
And live in the light of the soul;
A friend whose behaviour, not cover'd by art,
Should be feeling and pure—real joy 'twould impart,
And the spirit should own its control.

But man is the creature of pleasure and wealth,
Of swearing, and loud-roaring mirth;
And evening [illegible] seek pleasure by stealth,
Regardless of character, kindred, or health—
A shame, a disgrace to the earth;

But others are kind in their way, and appear
To act with a view to your pleasure;
But ah! "they are hollow," and when they're most dear,
Most cheerful and tender, then most should we fear—
They smile at the prospect of treasure.

And some would be friendly, but ah! they suppose
That you must submit to their will;
Your judgment must bend to the thoughts they propose,
And when they have learned you their yes's and no's,
They think you can argue with skill.

Away with them all—for the man who is free,
Looks down on their pitiful lot—
Yes! rather the hermitage lonely give me,
Where the sweet-singing robin shall perch on the tree,
And happiness dwell in my cot.

Where the thoughts of my heart shall grow simple and pure,
And nature in innocence play—
Where my cares and desires shall still become fewer,
And where bright religion shall worship secure,
As I kneel by my altar to pray.

Philadelphia, Jan. 20th, 1826. ALONZO.

THE FUTURE.

In childhood's gay and thoughtless hour,
Which nought but dreams of bliss inspire,
Through bright anticipation's pow'r,
'Tis future joys we most desire.

At last arrived at manhood's strength,
Tho' disappointment's sting we feel,
Why scorn we vainly to lament
When future hope some balm may yield?

In wintry age with chilling cares,
With woes and sorrows quite opprest;
Why struggle we through life's deep snares,
But for the future to be blest.

OCTAVIAN.

A Highland Girl's address to her Lover.

Adieu! since thou art forc'd to roam
O'er ocean wild—afar from me,
Oh, think upon our Highland home,
Our native glen—where merrily
We oft in joyousness have rov'd,
And fondly—truly—dearly lov'd.

Where'er you go, still think on me,
For I must love thee, tho' we part,
Each prayer—each thought, shall be for thee—
Each throb of my adoring heart,
Will e'er be thine my Highland youth,
In lasting unabating truth.

My Love! they tell me where you go,
All that surrounds thee will be gay,
That Beauty there will brightly glow,
And pleasure sparkle in thy way,
And joy will e'er attend thine hours,
Thou'lt revel in her rosy bowers.

They tell me too, that all is bright
And pleasing to the youthful eye,
That all is happy—hearts are light,
And bosoms there ne'er heave a sigh—
Ah! no my Love! 'neath every rose,
A baneful adder doth repose.

Though pleasure, beauty, joy be near thee,
Thy heart will, in thy Highland home,
Remain unchang'd, and I'll not fear thee,
Love once secur'd can never roam—
Thou'lt not forget where'er you be,
The maid who roam'd with, sang for thee.

The rose tree, that you planted where
The little lake, before our cot
So calmly flows, in beauty there
Doth flourish in the peaceful spot
Which Love has hallow'd; which to me
Has ev'ry charm—it speaks of *thee*.

There oft I sing the well known lay,
In which *thy* voice has oft united,
That lovely, soothing, roundelay,
Which oft my aged sire delighted,
I carol now, while in *his* eye
A tear would start, and I would sigh.

His tear, *my* sigh would be for thee,
He loves thee truly, how *I* love
You know, thou hast no doubt of me,
Wherever you may chance to rove—
Thou'lt find no truer heart than mine,
'Tis solely, truly, ever thine.

What joy I look for, when mild spring
Again our rose tree will adorn,
'Twill bring *thee* to me, then I'll sing
Gay as the Lark, when on the morn
He carols in the balmy air,
Admiring Nature, bounteous fair.

Then fare-thee-well! Let beauty smile,
And pleasure spread her charms round *thee*,
I care not, for 'twill not beguile
Thy heart, thy faithful heart from me—
I know, that wheresoe'er you roam,
'Twill be in your own Highland home.

SELIM.

I love to climb the mountain's rocky side,
And from its summit view the scenes around;
To bend my wand'ring steps without a guide,
Through climes and regions yet by man unfound.

I love to contemplate the rugged sea,
When foaming surges lash the craggy shore;
Or, seated in my bark, I love to be,
Amidst the din and clangour of its roar.

To trace the river to its sylvan source,
Through each wide pass, through ev'ry hollow glen,
In dreadful cataracts to view its course,
Remote and distant from the haunts of men.

I love to ramble through the trackless wood,
Whose only music is the feather'd choir;
And in the shady grove, where none intrude,
Nor mortal step is heard, to tune my lyre.

There is a charm in Nature's wildest look,
Which Art with all its skill can ne'er attain;
A charm romantic which has e'er forsook
The proudest monuments and works of men.

ORASMYN.

Lines inscribed on a skull.

Gone are the airy tenants of these halls,
The loathsome worm creeps thro' their mould-'ring walls;
Gone are the golden visions of the mind,
The glowing thought, the sentiment refin'd;
Gone is the fancy, whose mysterious bright*
Could clothe the form of horror with delight:
Gone—hurried, swifter than the lightning's robe,
Beyond the starry cincture of the globe.
Here laughing pleasure swell'd her purpling sail
To beauty's breath, and joy's inconstant gale;
Here glory rear'd her gilded tow'rs sublime,
Here pensive prudence scann'd the map of time;
Here wav'd life's tree, whose verdant arms unfold
Their pendant globes of vegetable gold;
Here crowded streets in fancy's maze we'd find,
And here the splendid palace of the mind:
Here seraph thoughts were blended in the rays
Of reason bursting from religion's blaze;
But where are now these sparks of spirit? where
The airy populace that mingled here
Richer than Babel? Babel, where art thou,
Greater than Thadmor—where is Thadmor now?

JERNUS.

* Taken substantively by Shakespeare and Byron.

THE ADIEU.

Written on leaving a favourite place.

Adieu to the grove, to the hill and the plain,
Adieu, O, ye songsters, farewell to your strain;
Adieu to the meadow, the brook and the field,
Adieu to my walks when the evenings are mild.

The spring will return, the birds sweetly sing,
These hills and these vales with their melody ring;
The tame robin-red-breast, the lark, and the thrush,
Will send their sweet music from every bush.

Their songs once were pleasing, now mournful to me,
They sing in the grove where I never may be;
They sing my adieu, and at each dying strain
They tell me I never may hear them again.

I walk'd by the side of a murmuring stream,
The waters roll'd sweetly—how pleasant they seem—
They once were delightful, no longer they cheer,
Alas! I must leave you—I give you a tear.

I go far away, but the fields still remain,
Perhaps I never shall see them again;
Their green turfy bosom another shall tread
When death's gloomy shadow encircles my head.

KEZIA.

The following lines were occasioned by the death of a young Lady, the survivor of two daughters—on whom, after her sister's decease, her parents' affections were united with increased fondness—but she died only a few months afterwards.

When sable darkness' shrouding gloom,
Veils sweet nature's smiling brow;
Lost is all her charming bloom,
No more the zephyr's gates perfume—
Sol smiles no more, but all is darkness now.

See! the lurid lightnings glare!
Hark! the deaf'ning thunder roars!
Hell-born night prevails—but lo!
Laughing Iris' radiant bow,
Heavenly peace to earth restores.

So when sorrow's storm prevails,
When affliction's clouds surround
Hope's horizon: pleasure's gale,
On its downy pinions sails,
For some heavenly Eden bound.

Lovely girl! where sorrow's storm,
Desolation's blast announced;
When thy seraph sister's form,
Each pulse with health and vigor warm,
Sunk as the vulture death upon his victim pounced.

In thee the rainbow's smiles were seen,
Its promises writ on thy brow,
Hope in their eye, with "brow serene"
Reflected stood her heavenly mien
Promised a brighter sky—yet all is darkness now.

D. W.

NIGHT.

On a calm summer eve, when the haze
Of Sol's declining beams were fading fast,
And cast a tinge of red upon the clouds
That seemed to hover round his broad expanse;
I left my hut, beneath a mountain side
To view the varied stores, which Nature's hand
Diffuses lavishly through all creation.
At every step new scenes appear before me,
New beauties break upon my sight: each ridge
Reflects the dingy glare, and from the wave,
With lessen'd splendor, back the light recoils,
To trace its distant way, to worlds unknown.
Night's sable curtain creeps upon the void,
As slowly from the arch the rays recede,
Till but one little space is left, where all
A while remain, until they final sink,
And darkness undisputed reigns o'er heaven,
Silence and slumber o'er the world below.

W. X. Y.

THE SLAVE.

I ask'd a wretched negro why—
He sigh'd in sorrow deep,
And of the cause his manly eye,
So oft was seen to weep?

He said—'imagine you were borne
Across old ocean's wave,
And from your friends and kindred torn,
To be like me—a Slave!'

I ask'd him why he did not bend,
Nor at his lot complain;
Until a happier day should rend
The adamantine chain:

He cry'd, 'no day can end my doom,
Nor ease my bosom's strife;
Nought but the sight within the tomb,
For I'm a slave for life.'

I told him he was happier far,
Than thousands here below;
Provided for, no cares could mar
His joys, or cause his woe:

'True, true,' he cry'd, as from his eye
The trickling tears flow'd free;
'But for my native shades I sigh,
And for blest Liberty.'

I left him, and could not restrain
The tumults of my heart;
And had I pow'r I'd break the chain,
And bid the slave depart:

O, you, who cannot for him feel,
But still his labour crave;
O, you, whose heart resemble steel,
Think but yourself a slave!

MILFORD BARD.

FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

MATILDA.

A MORAL TALE.

Matilda Pembrook, was the orphan daughter of an eminent lord in the north of Ireland, and maternally allied to a family not less noble in blood, than in those virtues which dignify rank and add lustre to distinction of birth and titles of honor.

She lost both her parents at a very early age: and the care of her person as well as of her fortune, which was about fifteen thousand pounds, devolved on her grand mother; a venerable matron, whose unbounded affection and unremitting attention, left her darling ward little to regret in the loss of her relatives, who she was unable to recollect, and whose endearments could hardly have exceeded in tenderness those which she received from the most amiable and most affectionate of women.

Mrs. Pembrook had resided in the country, till her grand-daughter arrived at the age when it was necessary she should acquire those accomplishments which are neither so easily nor so happily attained under private tuition, where there is no competition to inspire emulation, nor any expectation of praise to excite a laudable ambition to excel.

At this time Mrs. Pembrook removed with her lovely ward to the city of Armaugh, where she could procure instructions in the polite arts of the fashionable world, not inferior to the best which could be obtained in the metropolis; and the good old lady enjoyed the satisfaction of watching the improvement of her grand-daughter, in a progress which kept pace with her warmest wishes and most sanguine expectations.

At eighteen, Matilda was equally celebrated for the elegance of her person, and the cultivation of her mind, in the endowment of which nature had been so liberal, that good sense, prudence, affability and politeness were apparently native graces; and all the advantages she seemed to have derived from education, was the having called into action those perfections which would have otherwise been obscured by the artless innocence of uninformed and unconscious modesty.

At a ball, to which Mrs. Pembrook was a constant visitor, that her fair trust might be indulged in every proper amusement, and mingle with the high circle of life in which her birth and fortune had placed her, she engaged the notice, and, as she was soon taught to believe, the affections of Mr. Howell, an officer in a regiment of dragoons, which was then quartered in the city. On the following day the young officer attended on Mrs. Pembrook, and supporting his pretentions by a candid account of his fortune and family, entreated her permission to pay his addresses to her grand-daughter. As no objections could be made, and as the propriety of his conduct recommended him in some degree, she made no scruple to comply with his request, and added to this indulgence assurances of her best offices in his favor.

Nor was his suit to the fair Matilda long preferred in vain. Mr. Howell possessed an agreeable person, and engaging manners: he had lived with the world, and was what is commonly called a polite and accomplished man: though his understanding was only of the middle rate, and his knowledge of that superficial kind which is acquired, without study, by a converse with the higher classes of mankind. As Matilda's heart was wholly unengaged, and Mr. Howell was the first who had seriously offered incense at the shrine of her beauty, she soon acknowledged a preference for him. Settlements were adjusted and an union immediately took place in which every circumstance concurred to promise complete and lasting felicity.

But the views of men are too often clouded by the mists of passion, prejudice and impetuosity: they extend not to the distant prospects of future events: too eager to hesitate: too opinionated to doubt, and too determined to be convinced, we rush blindly into precipices replete with danger: and urged on by the delusions of Hope, embrace the shadowy phantoms of untried expectations, which in the event, change their appearances, and exhibit the horrid spectacles of disappointment, dissatisfaction and disgust.

Such was the case with the unfortunate Mrs. Howell. The gay, the smiling, the obsequious lover, was soon metamorphosed into the insipid, the dull, the morose husband, and all her dreams of connubial happiness vanished with the unsubstantial pleasures of the nuptial pageantry.

Mr. Howell employed his first three months in arranging his establishment, and exhibiting his wife at public places: but the former was soon completed, and the latter became as quickly tiresome and disagreeable; and before six months were expired, one half of his time was engaged at the gaming table, and the other in the pursuit of pleasure equally injurious and disagreeable.

To add to the disquietude of the neglected Matilda, at that critical period, she had the misfortune to lose the representative of her parents, her kind and indulgent grand-mother; and the mortification to be refused the solicited company of Mr. Howell, in her journey to pay the last tribute of grateful affection to the honored protectress of her early years.

Nor did the wretched husband long maintain even the appearance of civility; every run of ill luck produced a chagrin, which was sure to vent itself upon his unfortunate wife; and every disappointment in his criminal pursuits, was the source of contempt and insult to the wretched partner of his bed.

As he never condescended to make her his confidante, she was a total stranger to the real state of his affairs, though she could not but remark the mouldering state of his circumstances; and as she succeeded to the effects of her grand-mother, which were by no means inconsiderable, she thought it prudent when she surrendered them to her husband to make a trifling reserve, as he was now so sparing of his purse to her, that she could hardly obtain enough from him to purchase little necessaries, which could not be comprised in those tradesmen's bills, the payment of which she saw daily protracted; and with a view to prevent the necessity of those applications to Mr. Howell, which always occasioned ill humor and frequently ill usage, she laid by three hundred pounds when she presented her husband with twice as many thousands.

After spending the night abroad Mr. Howell returned one morning at a time rather unusual, and found his wife at breakfast in her dressing room, into which he rudely entered, threw himself into a chair, and with wild and disordered looks, directed a servant to order a chaise for New Market.

Mrs. Howell, suspecting he labored under some pecuniary distress, arose from her seat, and approaching her husband in her way to the cabinet, where her three hundred pounds were deposited, she laid her hand on his, and kindly told him she was sorry to see him unhappy and flattered herself she could contribute to his relief.

Roused from a state of sullen stupidity by this tender application, he started from his chair, and with the most brutal rage made a blow at the devoted Matilda, with such violence and effect as nearly to lay her lifeless and bleeding at his feet—and leaving her in this wretched state, he rushed out of the house, informing the servant that opened the door for him that his mistress was ill and wanted the assistance of her maid.

As he believed he had dispatched the unfortunate Matilda, he thought it prudent to take shelter on the Continent, and embarked in a packet which he found just ready to sail for Ostend.

But the event proved less fatal than might have been expected—the blow which deprived her of her senses, occasioned no material injury, and the blood which had excited such terrors in her husband, had flowed only from her nose. She was soon recovered by the assiduity of her attendants, and shortly after heard of the sudden departure of her husband, under the impression of that fear which his guilt had naturally produced.

After this fresh proof that her life was in extreme danger, if she continued to live with a ruffian, devoid of even the common principles of humanity, and a stranger to those feelings which excite tenderness and respect for the female sex in the most savage nations of the world, she determined to retire from the house of her husband, and seek protection where she might avoid his further persecution by remaining unknown.

In consequence of these determinations, it was resolved, that the most likely way to elude the searches of her husband, and to provide that maintainance which her scanty provision, that she had laid by in reserve, could by no means furnish, would be to place herself as a companion to a lady in some respectable family: a situation in which she could not incur the smallest risk of discovery.

A few days afterwards she placed herself with the sisters of the earl of Dungaunon, two amiable women, whose penetration soon discovered that there was some secret in the history of their new companion: a discovery which excited an additional degree of that tenderness to which their dispositions naturally inclined them—and with a delicacy peculiar to exalted minds, they strove by assiduities of kindness, to lessen the weight of misfortunes into which they did not think themselves at liberty to enquire.

Nor did the appearance of this beautiful stranger escape the notice of the earl of Dungaunon. Disappointed by the authority of an inexorable parent in the gratification of his first passion, his heart had remained free from a second enthralment: and he had reached the age of thirty-two years, without having been prevailed on by the solicitations of his friends, to enter into engagements which might afford hopes of perpetuating a family, the honors of which would expire with himself. But the still lovely Matilda excited sensations in his mind to which he had long been a stranger; and the conversations he enjoyed at those meals of which the indulgent ladies had constantly compelled her to partake at their own tables, having assured him that he could find with her that happiness, the loss of which he had so long lamented, he meditated the means of discovering the real name and condition of the fair inmate, and determined, if it should turn out as he expected, to offer her his hand and his heart.

Meantime, Mrs. Howell was informed by her friends that her husband had returned to England as soon as he was assured of his safety; but had expressed much less concern at the flight of his wife, than at the other consequences: advantage of which had been taken by his creditors, whom he found in possession of his house and effects, but which proving insufficient to satisfy their demands, he was arrested by one of them for one hundred and fifty pounds and remained imprisoned for that sum.

On the receipt of this intelligence she hesitated not a moment to enclose in an anonymous letter written in a feigned hand, two-thirds of her little stock, earnestly exhorting him as a friend who did not chose to disclose herself, to engage in some honorable employment, and to abandon those paths which led to certain destruction: but she had the mortification to learn that her advice proved unavailing, and that after his release from confinement, he had pursued the same line of conduct, till some disgraceful and dishonorable transaction had compelled him to disappear; and that for some time, his retreat had not been known even to his most particular friends.

Matters were in this situation when, on a journey from his castle in Dungaunon to his villa in the neighborhood of the town, lord Dungaunon's coach, which contained his sisters, Mrs. Howell and himself, was stopped by a single highwayman, during the absence of the only servant who attended it, and who had accidentally loitered behind the carriage; and the highwayman having presented his pistol to the bosom of one of the ladies, they were busily employed in collecting their money when Mrs. Howell gave a loud shriek and instantly fainted.

At this moment the servant alarmed at the shriek, hastened to get up with the carriage: which being observed by the robber, he withdrew his pistol from the coach, and discharged it unsuccessfully at the servant, who returned the fire and lodged the contents of his pistol into the body of the unfortunate plunderer.

During this transaction Mrs. Howell had remained in a state of insensibility, from which she recovered by the assiduities of lord Dungaunon; but had no sooner opened her eyes than she turned them on the body of the highwayman, and having exclaimed, "my husband," she relapsed again into the state from which she had been summoned to inexpressible anguish.

It is impossible to describe the horror of the scene, or the consternation of the terrified ladies and their still more anxious brother. The first care of the latter was to get the body removed to the next village, which was effected by the arrival of an empty post chaise, which was on its return from the metropolis: the second and more important was the recovery of the widow; and in this too, he had the happiness to succeed, though he was obliged to suspend a curiosity which had been long excited.

At length the afflicted Matilda became more composed; and at the earnest request of the ladies, suggested by their impatient brother, entered into a detail of those circumstances which had produced such afflicting and alarming events: a recital which, whilst it excited the tenderest pity in the hearts of the amiable sisters, conveyed inexpressible satisfaction to their worthy brother, who now saw no impediment to the hopes he had long entertained that he might be at liberty to offer the participation of his honors and fortune to her who already possessed his heart.

Nor was the gentle Matilda insensible to the virtues and personal accomplishments of the generous Dungaunon: with modest diffidence she vowed eternal obligation, and in the acknowledgments of her gratitude, betrayed the situation of her heart: a discovery of which her admirer did not fail to avail himself, in earnest solicitation to render his happiness complete, which she was easily prevailed on to promise: and as soon as decency would permit, she received the reward of her virtues in the hand of the truly noble Dungaunon, a much more valuable gift than the honor and fortune with which it was accompanied.

Hence, let not the virtuous doubt but they are the peculiar care of that Being, whose dispensations are always just, and who, even in this life, seldom fails to distinguish them by bestowing the choicest and most desirable blessings. Hence, let the vicious tremble; and whilst he beholds the unoffending victim of brutality prove the innocent instrument of punishment, let him learn that the laws he has transgressed are never to be violated with impunity, and that, however long he may escape receiving the reward of his crimes, the vengeance of Heaven will overtake him at last, and that too in a degree strictly proportioned to the nature and extent of his offence.

CHRUSANTHA.

SAGE-PLANT.—The sage plant grows abundantly in the Island of Crete, and reaches the size of a small shrub. The leaves are collected annually by the Greeks, and dried to be used medicinally, as an infusion. They are very particular in the time and manner of collecting these leaves, being always gathered on the 1st of May, before sunrise. The flavour and smell of the Greek plant is much more powerful than the common sage of our gardens.

FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

THE FATE OF GENIUS.

(By B. R. Swain, Esq. of N. J.)

"Even as the tenderness that hour instils,
When summer's day declines along the hills,
So feels the fullness of the heart and eyes,
When all of genius, that can perish, dies."

Byron's Monody on Sheridan.

When the relentless hand of death deprives us forever of all that was dear and cherished, when the fell destroyer prostrates the lovely and loved, and life seems to have "no charm to wean us from the grave," we close the agony of grief in the secret recesses of our hearts, and in silence and solitude, mourn over our fallen hopes, and the perished dream that beguiled our early morning of existence. When the statesman, patriot, or warrior, descend alike to the lonely mansions of the tomb, the pomp of pageantry, all that can impress the beholder with a feeling of reverence for "the mighty dead," accompanies them, "a nation swells the funeral cry," and their names go down to posterity, adorned with all the blazonry and triumph a proud and a grateful country can bestow. But in the premature fate of exalted genius, in the sudden departure of all that was bright and noble in intellect, there is a mournful feeling, "a kindred sympathy with suns that set," a something softer than sadness that pervades the heart, and impresses it more deeply with the uncertainty of life, and the instability of all human enjoyment. Genius has no country, its home is the world, all are alike ready to pay it homage, and thousands that would pass unnoticed the death of the patriot or sage of other climes, would feel it as a duty, as an impulse directed by the finer feelings of the heart, to bestow a sigh to the memory of departed genius.

There is something that appears fated to destroy early in life, the young and ardent mind; a consuming fire preys upon the spirit, a communing of deep thoughts wastes the frame, and the brighter the intellectual light burns within, the sooner the mortal thrall that binds the spirit, decays, and returns to its native dust. Some have, indeed, lingered out a life of want and indigence, like the immortal Sheridan, receiving the world's cold pity, while others like the unfortunate Chatterton have anticipated the approach of death, and sought in an early grave, that "dreamless sleep" which is the last refuge of blighted hopes, and fallen fortunes, from the storms and uncertainty of life.

Look on the youthful poet, with him the world is yet young, and all is drest in joy and gladness—the elements he breathes, the flowers that bloom in their fragrance around him, all are a source of pleasure, pure, holy and unalloyed. He sees the world as men do a bright and beautiful picture; to him it is a scene of calm and unstained delight, for he is a stranger to its worthlessness, and has never wept over the desolation of the heart, or the delusive mockery that destroys the first energies of youthful existence—he gazes in silent adoration on the midnight moon, as she careers through the dark blue sky. He seeks the solitude of the lonely wood, and listens to the sighing of the breeze and murmur of the waters. He loves the nights for the world is quiet, and he is left alone with his own high thoughts. He stretches forth his hand, and the shadowy things of the invisible world are before him, the "formless and the void." But, there is in his eye a bright and unearthly light; there is in his cheek a flush, but not of health: the spring comes in joy and gladness; the summer passes in glory and brightness, and his own loved autumn, with her melancholy, yet soft and pensive beauty lingers around him. The sky is bright over him, and the moon sheds again her silver light from the expanse of heaven. But he sees them not; ere the last leaf had fallen from the withered tree, the "dark angel" had his bow, and the grave closed over the victim of thought, and the martyr of sensibility forever.

Some have past away early, but in glory and triumph; their path was short but bright, and like the erratic comet left behind the remembrance of its splendor for mankind to pause and wonder at. They are among the lofty of earth, and "the loved of men." Their proudest mausoleum is a nation's gratitude—their highest eulogy a people's praise.

The shores of the Mores, will long resound to the name of our lamented Byron, and many a Grecian maiden weep in mournful tenderness over the early fate of him who poured his sweetest strains in praise of her native land, and whose last sigh was breathed in a prayer for its welfare. He died in the clime he loved, the classic soil of the buried brave, too soon indeed to witness its regenerated liberty, but yet, while all of his fame and glory was fresh upon him. As long as the memory of their Harmodius shall animate the bosom of the warrior Greek, as long as their land is remembered in story, or celebrated in song, the name of Byron will be connected with all that is ennobling in intellect, or elevated in the human character.

There is, while musing over the grave of genius, a holy feeling that pervades the heart, something that is allied to the softest and noblest portion of our nature. We revere the talents of the departed. We admire the mind of him who sleeps beneath the "storied urn," and we mourn over that mysterious decree of fate, which wills that the young and gifted, should pass away in the morning of life, and ere the high promise of their dawn was accomplished.

We must not close this brief and hasty article, without a passing notice, and a tribute of deep and unfeigned admiration, to the memory of another genius, who has paid within a few short months the last debt to nature. We allude to the recent melancholy death of the late Rev. Charles Maturin. Young, ardent, and possessed with the talents of the highest order, with a mind that looked beyond the narrow confines of the earth, and things forbidden to the view of common minds, few like him could lay bare the recesses of the human heart, exhibit to the sight its various changes, and excite in the bosoms of his readers, the mixed emotions of joy and sorrow, of terror and admiration. He was the Salvator of literature, struggling with penury unmerited, he still delighted the world with pictures, which, though sometimes wild and dark, were always magnificent, and gifted with that deep and mournful beauty, which is more touching to the feelings, and awakens more powerfully in the mind the thrill of interest. In his description of that passion which is the source of all our happiness or misery, "whose martyr is the broken heart," he was unrivalled, as all who have dwelt with delight upon the pages of "Montorio" and "Melmoth," or witnessed the powerful exhibition of his "Bertram," can bear ample testimony.

But he too has gone: the worthlessness of life, the tempest of the world, is no more to him; he has past "the first dark day of nothingness," and now calmly sleeps in the last

resting place provided by the hands of pious friendship or affection.

And so it is: the young, the loved, the gay, the gifted, are doomed, as it were, among the first to depart, and happy are they who escape in the loneliness and silence of the tomb, the cold pity of heartless pride, and the grasp of unmerited oppression.

Yet the destiny of genius is a proud one; their names go down to posterity as the benefactors of mankind; they are wept over by the lovely and the young; they are mourned by the votaries of literature and science. The warrior may have a costly cenotaph erected to his memory, and is soon forgotten. But the names of departed genius are remembered to after ages. Their mortal part may moulder in the dust, but their spirit is abroad, and hovers around the scenes of its early inspiration. Their fame is connected with that of their country; the very soil upon which they trod is consecrated; and all that speaks, or breathes of them, awakens an emotion of deep and lasting interest.

"The noblest still, the mightiest river,
Roll mingling with their fame forever."

FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

PHARSELO—A TALE.

I have met with persons who at the first glance appear to possess every requisite for making the perfect gentleman, but frequently on becoming more intimately acquainted with the characters of those very persons we find them "lost to the nobler sallies of the soul." Men whose degraded habits render them contemptible in the eyes of their acquaintances, and hateful to the world. Such a one was Pharselo. In his youth he became acquainted with a young lady of exquisite beauty and accomplishments. Pharselo immediately formed a design upon her heart, and accordingly continued his visits for some time, and at last succeeded in inspiring in her breast that feeling of love towards him which he declared he felt for her. This was the summit he wished to obtain, and Julia's father sanctioned the union. The day at length arrived which was to join the most perfidious of men to the loveliest of human beings. Arm in arm they proceeded to the chapel, and the ceremony was nearly completed when a woman rushed into the church, shrieking "My cruel husband!" and locking Pharselo in her arms, began upbraiding him for his perfidy. The lovely Julia was horror struck. Never before had I witnessed such a scene. Her vital powers were suspended, and she sunk exhausted and breathless on the floor. Assistance was immediately procured, but before any thing could be done her pure soul had taken its flight. How shall I describe the feelings of a fond father seeing all he held dear thus untimely taken from him, and all occasioned by the machinations of a villain. He drew a poignard and would have laid him dead at his feet had he not instantly made his escape. With the horrid laugh of a demon, and denouncing vengeance on his wife, he flew from the church. He afterwards became deranged, and died a poor unfriended maniac. E. C.

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT.

By a Member of the Acting Committee of the Society for the Promotion of Internal Improvement.

The Rivers of Pennsylvania.

The importance of her rivers, and their confluent streams, to the state of Pennsylvania, has not been hitherto, sufficiently known or appreciated. Extending through every part of her immense and fertile territory, and passing by or near the farm or dwelling of almost every one of her citizens, they have not been, as they ought ever to have been, regarded as the arteries by which vital prosperity can be conveyed to and from her capital, from every portion of the commonwealth; as the best and cheapest means of communication, if properly improved; and the improvement of which can be accomplished at, comparatively, a very inconsiderable cost.

Passing through rich and cultivated lands; washing boundless strata of mineral treasures; shaded by forests of the most valuable timber, the Alleghany, the Susquehannah, the Juniata, the Schuylkill, and the Delaware, have rolled along over their pebbly and rocky beds, without, until recently, any thing like an effort to make them, what the bounteous Creator of all things intended the industry and skill of man shall render them—free, safe, and cheap, and all sufficient channels, to bear upon their bosoms the fruits of the toils of our honest husbandmen, the works of our skilful artists and mechanics, and the rich freights of our enterprising merchants.

But the long neglect of the commonwealth, to these important interests has ceased. The day has dawned, and its meridian brightness is approaching, when our rivers will become sufficient objects of the bountiful and just care of our government; and when proper exertions will be made, to give them the full importance and value they must certainly have, when thus regarded.

Yet, although all admit the usefulness and interest of the rivers of our state, it may be advanced with safety, that all do not know the extent and amount of the advantages which may hereafter be derived from them; all have not contemplated the extent of the countries they water, the fertility of those countries, and the amount of the value of those productions, which their improvement will enable our citizens to convey upon them to a profitable market. It cannot, therefore, be an unwelcome effort, if an attempt be here made, to exhibit as briefly as possible, some of these facts; and we commence with the Alleghany, as it is least known in this part of the state.—It is intended without delay to examine and detail the peculiar character of each of the great rivers of Pennsylvania.

The Alleghany River.

This beautiful river, the whiteness and purity of whose waters are the admiration of all who have seen it, rising in Potter County, in Pennsylvania, and Cataragus in New York, fifty miles from the Pennsylvania line, passes down to Pittsburg, where, uniting with the Monongahela, it forms the majestic Ohio. It receives in its course the Conewango Creek, along which boats constantly navigate from Chataque Lake, in New York, the head of which is but eight miles from Lake Erie; the Tionesta Creek, navigable at some seasons with rafts, for upwards of fifty miles above its junction with the river, and which rises in Warren, M'Kean, Jefferson, and Venango Counties. French Creek, a stream which is navigable in the spring and autumn to Waterford, a distance of sixty miles from its junction with the Alleghany at Franklin, and which passes through the fertile counties of Erie, Crawford, and Venango; Scrub-grass Creek, which rises in Venango and Butler Counties; Toby's Creek, or Clarion River, which takes its rise in M'Kean County, and is almost united with some of the sources of the Susquehannah, and passes through Jefferson, Venango, and Armstrong; Sandy lick and Mahoning Creek, the fountains of which are in M'Kean, Clearfield, and Indiana Counties and which fertilise in their way Jefferson and Armstrong; Kiskemanetas, a navigable stream, whose heads interlock with the west branch of the Susquehanna, the Juniata, and the Youghiogany; and whose banks abound with strong springs of salt water, upon which extensive manufactories of that article are established.

The Alleghany is always navigable, when the waters of the west are increased by the melting of the snows of the winter, from Hamilton, in New York, to Pittsburg, a distance of upwards of 270 miles. By a short portage between Chataque Lake and Portland on Erie, along the bed of the Conewango, to the Alleghany, at or near Warren, a communication may be formed with the lake; and already some of our enterprizing citizens have established a transportation company, by which they propose to supply the markets of the west, with merchandize from New York; and to receive in return the productions of the industry and agriculture of those countries, and to send them to the market of New York.

Descending the Alleghany from the Pennsylvania line to Pittsburg are found the towns of Warren, the beauty of which, from its situation, is conceded by all; Franklin, at the mouth of French Creek, destined to become the Rochester of Pennsylvania; Lawrenceburg, seated like an eagle's nest in the hills opposite to the mouth of Clarion River; and Kittaning, a neat and prosperous town on the bank of the river, in the midst of a fine and improving country.

Ascending French Creek, thirty-five miles by water, we find the town of Meadville. It is situated on the left bank of the stream, and is one of the most flourishing villages in Pennsylvania. A large and elegant building has been erected for a College; and, with a fair portion of legislative patronage, which will not be denied to it, Meadville, at no distant day, will contain one of the most valuable seminaries of learning. The population of this town is particularly distinguished for industry and refinement. The manners of the inhabitants are polished, and in the private dwellings a neat and chaste style of architecture is particularly observable. A court house upon a plan liberally presented to the town by Mr. Strickland, is nearly completed; which will become a model for public buildings in western Pennsylvania.

French Creek is navigable at some seasons to Waterford, eighty-five miles (by water) from the river, and the distance from Waterford to Erie is but fifteen miles. It is well known that at Erie, the joint efforts of the governments of the United States and of Pennsylvania are directed to the improvement of the harbour; and there is every expectation that it will be made the best upon the lake.

Taken as in a state of nature, the Alleghany and its branches are the recipients of the northern part of the great western basin of Pennsylvania, and but little impeded by falls, though rapid as to current, from the declivity of their plane of motion.

Upon the banks of this river, and on those of its tributary streams, bituminous coal and rich iron ore, of every description, and limestone abound. Water power, to any extent, is found every where; and already capital and enterprise are extensively employed in the smelting and manufacturing of iron. On Oil Creek, on Scrub-grass Creek, on the river near Lawrenceburg, and in Armstrong county, near Kittaning, are already erected furnaces, which produce large quantities of the finest iron, at cheaper rates than it can be made in any other part of Pennsylvania, and which always finds an immediate and most profitable market at Pittsburg. Other works of this kind are projected, and with every prospect of successful execution.

The country through which the Alleghany and its branches pass, is peculiarly fertile and salubrious. The counties of Erie, Crawford, Venango, and Armstrong, contain as large, if not a larger proportion of cultivable land, than any other part of the state; and the New York market, by ascending the river, the Western and New Orleans markets, by descending the Ohio, are open at the election of the inhabitants of those counties. Upon the Connemaugh, the parent stream of the Kiskemanetas, and along the sides of the Alleghany river, rich salt springs are every where found; and it is but a small estimate of the capacity of the salt works there established, to state that they can produce two hundred thousand barrels, or one million of bushels of salt per annum. The salt is of excellent quality and is vended at from 12½ to 20 cents per bushel where manufactured.

The lands, which are within the basin of the Alleghany, amount to 6,267,400 acres.

But the capacity of the Alleghany for improvement is greater than that of any other river in Pennsylvania. It has no precipitous falls—it has no large or rugged rocks, to render its navigation dangerous, and which would create difficulties in clearing its bed. It has, at all times, a sufficient quantity of water, which, if thrown together by dams, would furnish deep and not rapid channels: materials for its improvement abound every where.—These circumstances, together with the number of its deep and extensive pools, will render the cost of the work which would make a steam boat navigation on the Alleghany to Warren, very inconsiderable. Part of the river has been examined by the Engineers of the United States; and it will be hazarding nothing to say, this work, under the charge of judicious and competent persons, would not cost beyond the sum of four hundred thousand dollars. Thus a complete navigation for steam boats, having always from eighteen to twenty four inches of water, in channels of forty feet wide; and upon which the boats may ascend at the average rate of four miles an hour, and descend at the rate of eight miles, may be completed for the distance of two hundred and twenty miles, affording to the inhabitants of nine thousand nine hundred and seventy two square miles, and six millions two hundred and sixty seven acres, the cheapest approach to market that can be made.—For two thousand dollars per mile all this can be accomplished on the Alleghany river; and when this work shall be executed, one hundred and forty miles of the only Pennsylvania line of communication between the Ohio and Lake Erie from Pittsburg to the mouth of French Creek, will be completed.

SOUTH AMERICA.—Advices received at New-York contain some particulars of recent transactions at the Brazils—the dates from Rio are up to the 30th Nov. "It is currently reported that the Brazilian Government (in consequence of despatches received by the Brazilian brig of war Caboclo, arrived last evening from Montevideo) is going to declare war immediately against Buenos Ayres; and that captain Taylor will be appointed to command the squadron at River la Plata. Several vessels lately arrived have been robbed by privateers about the line; one of them, a slave ship, had her cargo (230 slaves) taken out of her.—Several transports, with 2000 troops, sailed for Montevide, 15 days since, under convoy of a frigate and 2 sloops of war. The decisive victory gained by the Patriots over the Brazilian troops on the 12th Oct. has had a tendency to destroy all confidence which the latter reposed in their military discipline, better equipments, &c. The loss on the Brazilian side was 400 killed, 470 privates, and 52 officers prisoners; a large number of small arms, military stores, &c. The Brazilian 64, Com. Jewett, had just arrived from Bahia.

Sir Charles Stuart left Rio recently for Bahia in the Diamond frigate, and it was said would return here."

A letter from an American gentleman at Buenos Ayres, in speaking of the late victory gained by the Patriots of the Banda Oriental, over the Brazilian troops, thus describes the manner in which the battle was fought:—

"The two armies met on a plain called Sarandy, a place very favourable to cavalry, of which both parties were composed. The people of this country always fight on horseback, armed with a carbine and broad sword. Before the battle Lavalleja made a short address to his friends, as he called them, and then gave the necessary orders, the most important of which was, that they were to use nothing but the sabre—their carbines were fastened at their backs in such a manner as to afford some protection to the back and neck. The Brazilians advanced in a canter, while the Patriots commenced at a trot. When within sixty yards of each other, the Patriots broke into a brisk gallop, and as they closed quickened their pace. The Brazilians continued advancing in a canter till within twenty yards, when they fired, but before they could throw their carbines over their shoulders and draw their swords, the Patriots, at full speed, where upon them, sword in hand. After a conflict of about twenty minutes, the Brazilians, unable to sustain the shock, gave way at every point."

In the first constituent assembly of Guatemala, in 1823, three Indian deputies took their seats, of whom two were ecclesiastics. An Indian was also elected senator. The tribes of Indians in that republic form more than half the population. By the constitution, they are placed on an equality with the descendants of the Spaniards.

The Constitution of the Republic of Central America, contains the following admirable provision:—"Every man is free in the Republic. He that obeys its laws cannot be a slave: nor shall he be a citizen who traffics in slaves."

The Republic of Bolivar (Upper Peru) has decreed that "the Liberator shall exercise the supreme executive power of the Republic, whilst within its limits; and when beyond them shall be honored as its protector and president.

"One million of dollars shall be placed at the disposition of the Liberator, for distribution among the united liberating army that conquered at Junin and Ayachuco."

Extract of a letter from New-Orleans, dated Dec. 20, 1825.

"The city of New-Orleans is very mean in appearance. The houses are principally one story high, and built after the French or Spanish fashion. Nearly one third of the houses appear to be tippling shops, and it is the most dissipated place I ever beheld. I have counted twelve thousand dollars, in one room, in a gambling house, and have seen persons lose and win five hundred dollars in the course of a few minutes. Sunday is the most public day we have here. Troops parading, and all the stores open. Catholics are performing service in the church, and at the same time a troop of Creoles are playing in the public square, immediately in front, while in the rear lies another public square, where the slaves are dancing congo. About six or seven miles below the city lies the battle ground, near the banks of the Mississippi. The remains of the fortifications are still to be seen, and heaps of earth mark the spots where the slain were interred; four large oaks standing near each other, and forming a square, mark the spot where General Jackson and Packenham had an interview a few hours previous to the battle. About 150 yards from the oaks stand a pine where the remains of Gen. Packenham were interred."

EUROPEAN PARAGRAPHS.

A requisition, signed by nearly 100 members of the Common Council of London, had been presented to the Lord Mayor, desiring that he would call a special Court to consider the propriety of petitioning Parliament for the immediate mitigation of slavery throughout the British Colonies, and for its extinction at the earliest safe and practicable period.

At Bengal, about ten thousand boys, and fifteen hundred girls, are in a course of education under the auspices of the British.

The publication of the Life of Napoleon will follow the historical novel of Woodstock, or The Long Parliament, by the author of Waverly.

There are, it is said, now in New South Wales, upwards of 12,000 male convicts, while the females do not amount to more than as many hundreds.

A report containing an account of the money expended for the maintenance and relief of the Poor in England and Wales, for the three years ending March 25, 1824, has been printed by order of the House of Commons. The total expenditure in each year was as follows, viz: ending March 25, 1822, £6,358,702—1823, £5,772,958—1824, £5,736,898.

Mr. Isaac Lukens, recently of Philadelphia, but now of Adam street, Adelphia, in the county of Middlesex, England, Machinist, on the 15th of September, took out a Patent for an instrument, which he denominates as Lithontripher for destroying the Stone in the bladder, without cutting.

It is said of Ibrahim Pacha who is now in the Morea, the son of the pacha of Egypt, that he can speak Italian, but will only do so when his officers are not present, "in order that they may not know that he is so degraded as to be acquainted with any language but Turkish."

Maha Bundoola, a famous Burmese general, who was lately killed by a shell, at the capture of Donabue, is supposed to be Major Carroll, who was dismissed the British service, and a natural son of the Marquis of Hastings who promoted him from a private.

BALLOON ASCENT FROM PLYMOUTH.

Mrs. Graham has published the following account of the ascent:—"On rising from the market, we observed all the eminences in the vicinity covered with a dense mass of spectators, who, on perceiving the balloon in the air, raised a tremendous shout. The finest object that attracted our attention was the dock yard, which, together with the river Tamar, was truly grand and imposing—but finding we must inevitably descend in the sea, we had no time to take a minute survey of the delightful scenery below us. We were very soon over the Sound, at which time Mr. Graham was employed in keeping the valve open to allow the discharge of gas, to effect a speedy descent—but the balloon containing nearly sufficient for three persons, this desired event was protracted much longer than otherwise would have been the case. I at this time put on a cork waistcoat, and at my earnest request Mr. Graham allowed me to tie a copper life-preserver round his waist. We observed several boats in the Sound, but not more than two or three outside the Breakwater, and plainly saw a vessel, which afterwards proved to be the Harpy revenue cutter, sailing outwards with great rapidity. We soon passed over her, and distinctly heard the firing of a musket three times, but could not perceive the royal marine boat, from whence the firing proceeded. Our descent now became so rapid, that the rush of air upwards was tremendous, and the noise of the waves seemed to be all around us. Being in the lower current of air, we drifted a considerable distance during the last two or three minutes; and when at last we reached the water, we were instantly immersed to a great depth, and directly rising, drifted along, the balloon on its side, and the car completely under water, on its side also, every wave passing over our heads. In this manner, after commending ourselves to the protecting hand of Providence, we continued nearly half an hour, when the Royal Marine boat, commanded by Sergeant White, arrived to our assistance, being the only vessel that could possibly have reached us in time to have preserved our lives. After getting us into the boat, the crew used every exertion to save the balloon—but it was found to be utterly impossible, and Mr. Graham requested them instantly to cut it away, and not endanger the whole of our lives in fruitless endeavours to save the property—this was immediately done, and the balloon and car reascended rapidly. We were shortly afterwards taken on board the Harpy, commanded by Lieut. M'Donald, where we experienced every attention and comfort from him and his steward, who, next to Sergeant White and his persevering men, deserve our warmest gratitude. Whilst we remained here, Sergeant White sent on shore for a suit of clothes for me, and after partaking of the hospitality of Lieut. M'Donald, we again entered the Royal Marine boat, and once more reached Stonehouse, after experiencing the wonderful protection of the only Being who could stretch out a saving arm in our perilous situation.

"M. GRAHAM."

WEEKLY COMPENDIUM.

The disease called Influenza is more prevalent in Philadelphia at the present time than for any period within the last 20 years.

A bill has been presented to the Senate of this state, which goes to free domestic goods, manufactured in Pennsylvania, from the duties which the state imposes upon auction sales.

A petition has been presented to Congress from the city of Baltimore, praying for the improvement of the mail-road between Baltimore and Philadelphia. Unquestionably, this is an object which deserves the attention of that body.

A child between 2 and 3 years old, that was stolen from its parents in Philadelphia in 1811 or 12, by some Greek sailors, has been accidentally discovered and recognised by its mother. The kidnappers put the child ashore at Rockaway, L. I. where it had remained with a poor fisherman and his wife, till the fortunate discovery about four weeks since.

The following are the numbers drawn in the Grand Literature Lottery, at New York, on Thursday, the 19th instant:

Nos. 17 21 7 35 6 31

The capital of $100,000 was sold in halves to two young men in the city of New York.

Among the accounts allowed by the Rhode Island legislature which has just closed, was one of $6 32, to a man for repairing the pillory, and preparing the fixtures for cropping and branding a poor rogue by the name of Palmer Hines.

The Worcester Spy states, that during more than thirty years past, in Worcester county, comprehending, at present, fifty four towns and eighty thousand inhabitants, there has been but one solitary conviction for a capital offence.

On the 11th inst. at Cartersville, in Virginia, a traveller committed suicide by cutting his throat, after having attempted to destroy every thing about him, which could lead to the discovery of his name.

During the first week of the present year, three large Steam Boats were launched from the different ship yards at Cincinnati, Ohio. Such is the growing trade of that immense and flourishing country.

Within twenty years, the State and people of Pennsylvania, on internal improvements, have actually expended more than ten millions and a half of dollars.

The Warren Courier, Pa. states that the last freshet has proved unfortunate to most of the persons engaged in the lumber business of 2,000,000 feet of boards that descended the Alleghany, one half of them have been stove to pieces by the ice, and scattered in every direction for a great distance down the river; and the other half is in a very bad situation.

The Anti Slavery Society of Maryland have resolved to recommend to its members the propriety of withdrawing their patronage from such newspapers as will not decline the publication of professed slave-traders' advertisements.

A young man named Hugh M'Bride, in the employ of the Hudson Bay Company, at the post of Rat River, was found dead on the 15th of December. While hunting, he was caught in a fox trap by accident—the two beams of the trap had closed on his neck, and choked him before he could extricate himself.

The Georgetown (South Carolina) Gazette, of the 13th inst. says, that the boiler of the steam-boat Pee Dee bursted on her way from there to Cheraw, and killed a white and a black man.

General John Miller has been elected Governor of the state of Missouri, by a handsome majority.

General Gaines and family have left Washington for his command in the west. His head quarters are at Cincinnati.

The northern termination of the Ohio Canal has been located on the east side of Cayahoga river, at the village of Cleveland. The citizens of that village have made a donation to the canal fund of $5,000.

The Virginia house of delegates have rejected (ayes 70, noes 125) a bill, by which it was proposed to abrogate the legal penalty against the marriage of a widower with the sister of his deceased wife. Long and very elaborate speeches were delivered on the subject.

An account of the Life, Writings and Speeches of the late William Pinkney, is about to be published. The work will include some of the speeches of Mr. Pinkney in congress and at the bar, which have never before been published.

There is a species of plant which grows luxuriantly in the poorest soil of West Florida, from which it is said wax of the best quality, for the manufacture of candles, can be made.

The Savings Bank of Baltimore received, during the last year, $126,911 13, from 734 depositors. The whole expense of the institution was $388 61.

William Hill, charged with the murder of Mr. Perry, at Potosi, in the state of Missouri, and for whose apprehension a reward of $1000 was offered, is said to have been taken in the Colorado, in the province of Texas, by Col. Ross, of Clark county, Arkansas.

A bill to incorporate the North Carolina Gold Company has passed the legislature of that state.

The Medical University of Kentucky contains two hundred and eighty-two pupils.

A private cemetary has been entered in the vicinity of New York, and the body of a young man recently buried taken therefrom.

A Mr. St. George has opened an office in New York, where "every description of poetry, songs, acrostics, letters, &c. shall be executed in the best style. The strictest secrecy observed."

The revenue of the Mexican government, in 1825, from duties on imports and exports, amounted to $2,275,832.

A New York paper mentions, that ten persons were sentenced to death in that state, during the last year, of which nine were executed.

Eight hundred tons of copperas have been manufactured at Strafford, Vt. during the past year, yielding a net profit of $25,000.

A Christmas plumbcake was made at Richmond, Va. which weighed two hundred and forty-five pounds.

Major Clopperton and his companions in the expedition for the interior of Africa, arrived at Teneriffe, September 12, and was to sail on the 18th for Sierra Leone, and not direct to the Bight of Benin, as has been heretofore stated.

In the House of Representatives, on Saturday, the Committee on Naval Affairs made an unfavourable report on the memorial of Capt. Isaac Phillips, in which he prayed to be restored to his rank of Post Captain in the American navy.

An efficacious remedy is used for the influenza, which is drinking very plentifully of barley water, sweetened with brown sugar, and strongly impregnated with acid, and observing a strict diet.

The Poultney, Vermont Spectator, states that a female, apparently about 25 years of age, in a state of mental derangement, and almost destitute of clothing, is wandering about Vermont. She speaks frequently of Connecticut river, and says her father's name is Asa. She can give no account of herself.

A serious affray, says the Malone (Franklin county) Telegraph, took place a few days ago, between the St. Regis Indians and the inhabitants at Hogansburg. We have not learned the particulars of the affair, but understand it originated in a trespass on their lands.

The amount of auction duties received into the State Treasury from the city of New York for the year ending 30th Sept. 1825, was 285,854 dollars. The house of Mr. Van Schaick alone paid 65,283 dollars. There were returns from forty-two auctioneers.

The exact amount of canal tolls received into the treasury of the state of New York, for the year ending on the 30th of November last, was $521,343 94c. The revenue from the Salt Springs amounted to, within a fraction, of $80,000. The state paid during the year $71,000 for the support of Common Schools, and invested $155,000 in the school fund.

In the College recently established at New Brunswick, N. J. there are already between thirty and forty pupils, besides an encouraging number in the Grammar School.

The Water borers near Baltimore, have reached a depth of 196 feet and are now working in a rock. The water has risen 176 feet, and is within 20 feet of the surface of the earth.

The Legislature of Maryland on Tuesday last, elected Col. E. F. Chambers, to fill the vacancy occasioned in the Senate of the U. States by the resignation of Edward Lloyd, Esq. by a vote of 49 to 34. General Reid was the opposing candidate.

A gentleman of Baltimore has constructed a mud machine, for the purpose of cleaning the channels of rivers. It is calculated either for horse or steam power, and is spoken of in favorable terms by those who have examined it.

We regret to learn that the house of Mr. Brooks, Editor of the Salem (N. J.) Messenger, was on Monday evening last, considerably injured by fire, which was caused by the blaze of a candle coming in contact with the curtains of the bed.

A Schoolmaster, named Blake, of Salisbury, Vt. in attempting to chastise a scholar for misconduct, was resisted by an elder brother of the lad named Howard, aged 18. In a contest that ensued, the latter was killed by an accidental blow from Mr. Blake, who has given himself up for trial.

Loadstone, in great abundance, is said to have been discovered in Rockingham County, N. C. The discovery smacks of Sinbadism—a ploughman had his ploughshare disengaged from its place and it was found strongly attached to the loadstone.

The subject of the Mission to Panama has not yet been decided upon in the Senate. It is said that it meets with serious opposition in that body.

The Charleston Courier of the 17th inst. states that two attempts were made to fire that city on the previous night. Great excitement and alarm prevailed in consequence.

The Montreal Herald, of the 18th instant, mentions that a party of Americans from Vermont, came into the province of Upper Canada a few days previous in a riotous manner, and attempted to kidnap and convey a man from a house at St. Armand's to the United States. Three of them were taken and confined in jail.

When Com. Rodgers was at Patras, seven Turkish widows, whose husbands had been killed at Corinth, were brought on board the North Carolina by the Greeks for sale. The Commodore generously paid their ransom, gave them their liberty, and sent them to Smyrna.

Last Monday night, a most daring attempt at house breaking was made upon a dwelling in Fifth, between Spruce and Pine streets: the villains entered the yard, over a high fence, and had succeeded breaking open the kitchen window when alarmed by the screams of a black woman, who had fallen asleep by the fire. So great was the consternation of the guilty wretches, that in their hurry to escape, they left behind them a screw-augur, and a pistol loaded with buck shot, on the handle of the pistol were burned the letters I. B.

The first printer who settled in Pennsylvania was William Bradford, a native of Leicester, in England, and a member of the society of Friends, who emigrated in 1682 or '3, and landed on the spot where Philadelphia was soon after laid out, before a house was built. It is believed that he set up his first printing press at Kensington, in the neighborhood of the Treaty Tree. His earliest publication was an almanac, of which, as it is the most ancient book printed in Pennsylvania, the title page may be worth copying:

"An Almanac for the year of the Christian account, 1687, particularly respecting the Meridian and Latitude of Burlington, but may indifferently serve all places adjacent. By Daniel Leeds, Student in Agriculture. Printed and sold by William Bradford, near Philadelphia, in Pennsylvania, Pro Anno, 1687."

There are now two lines of stages, which run daily from Erie, Pa. to Buffalo, N. Y. a distance of 90 miles, along the shores of the Lake; and after the 1st of April, it is the intention of Messrs. M'Gill & Co. to extend their line daily from Erie to Pittsburg, a distance of 130 miles, which will make an uninterrupted communication from this city, through the north western portion of our own state, along the head of New York, and down the Canals to the Commercial Emporium.

Between 8 and 9 o'clock on Saturday morning last, an explosion took place at Eden Park Powder Mills, belonging to J. P. Garesche, Esq. situated on the south side of the Christiana river, about a mile from Wilmington, Del. Just before the explosion, a black man who worked in the mills, set a tin vessel, containing oil used for greasing the gudgeons, on some coals which he drew from the furnace outside the building, and in about a minute from the time that he was seen to enter the house which blew up, the explosion took place. From this and other circumstances, there is no doubt that the accident was caused by some fire which had adhered to the bottom of the oil can, or lodged in his clothes.—The negro and four horses were killed, and from 2500 to 3000 pounds of powder destroyed.

At the late session of the legislature of the state of Tennessee, an act was passed for allowing any person to enter any vacant and unappropriated land lying east of the Congressional Reservation Line, and north of Tennessee river, by paying one cent per acre for every acre: Provided, that no person shall enter more than six hundred acres, nor less than twenty five. There is in that part of the state a great quantity of vacant land, some of it adapted to cultivation, and the timber of other portions of it being valuable. This presents a fine opening for emigrants, who are not afraid of hard work and spare living for a time.

Mr. White, the able Engineer of the incorporated company for watering the City of New York, has made a detailed report on that subject, in which he maintains the practicability of the plan, and estimates the cost at $1,500,000, and the time required for the completion of the work, at about three years. It is proposed to convey the water thirteen miles in a brick tunnel, and nine more in iron pipes of 24 inches in diameter. The quantity of water which can thus be conveyed to the City is calculated to be sufficient for a population of 400,000, allowing an average of 20 gallons per diem for each individual.

A southern judge some years ago, in his charge to a grand jury, denounced duelling in terms so severe, that they presented two men, one for giving and the other for receiving a challenge. The magistrate caused both of the parties to be arrested, and enforced the law so rigidly that both parties, after the rising of the court, challenged him. To round the circle of absurdity, the judge accepted the challenge, fought and wounded them both.

The receipts into the Treasury of New York during the year ending 30th November last, (including $183,443,47 in the Treasury on the 30th November, 1824,) amounted to $1,894,186,80. Payments during the year, $1,645,756,20. Balance in the Treasury, $248,430,60. Of the receipts the following were the principal items:—Canal Tolls, $521,343,94; Salt Springs, 79,967; Auction duty, 286,952,38; State taxes, 186,449,58; Lotteries, $20,000; Taxes on incorporated companies, 18,242,89.

It appears from a statement of the valuation of real and personal estate in the several counties of the state of New York, for the year 1825, received at the office of the Comptroller of that state, that New York is set down at one hundred and one million, one hundred and sixty thousand and forty-six dollars. Albany county, the seat of government, stands next highest in point of value, and is put down at ten million, two hundred sixty one thousand, eight hundred and fifteen dollars.

A society is about to be formed in Portage county, Ohio, to be called the Auxiliary Owen Society of Portage county. It is to be governed by a President, a general committee of 12 members, and treasurer, to be chosen annually by ballot each member having one vote. Liberty of conscience and the free exercise of religion are secured to all.

By a report made by the Committee of Ways and Means of the Delaware Legislature, it appears that the whole of the estimated means of the state, for the current year, are 25,529 dollars 92½ cents; and the aggregate expenses for the same period are estimated at 20,234 dollars leaving a balance to be disposed of as the Legislature may direct, of 5,294 dollars 92½ cents.

A number of the most respectable mercantile houses of New York have entered into a mutual pledge that, for debts contracted after the date of their agreement (Dec. 22d, 1825) they will, in no instance, discharge any debtor, who, in case of insolvency, shall in any manner make a preference in paying or securing any creditor whatever, except for money actually borrowed, for accommodation notes discounted at some bank, and for Custom House bonds.

At a Court of Oyer and Terminer, recently held in the County of Oswego, (N. Y.) Willard Looms, an opulent and hitherto respectable farmer, of the town of Mexico, was convicted of aiding and assisting John Howard, his brother-in-law, who stood indicted for the crime of forgery, to escape from the county gaol, and was sentenced to the state prison for six years.

Sir David Ochterlony, whose decease has been lately mentioned in the papers, is said to have been one of the most popular British Generals ever in India. He was, like Admiral Coffin, a native of Boston, and a graduate from our free schools. Several persons are now living who were his school fellows. He rose in the world by his talents and by those excellent habits which have been, and we hope ever will continue to be the characteristics of the youth of this country and which are better to them than the inheritance of an estate.

A committee on the part of the Legislature of Maryland, appointed to confer with the Legislature of Delaware, Pennsylvania and New Jersey, upon the subject of negro runaways, has arrived at Dover. It is stated that after a conference with the Delaware Legislature, a bill has been introduced into that body, which goes to enforce the laws of that State and the United States, by penal regulations.

Mr. Gardner, elected a second time to represent Greene county, Ohio, in the house of representatives of that state, has been again declared to be disqualified for a seat in that house—having violated the constitution of the state, in procuring his first election by offering a bribe, and thereby rendering himself incapable of serving as a representative in the legislature for two years.

A letter to Col. A. Whann, was received a few days since, says the Elkton Press, dated "Evesham, Burlington county, N. J. Jan. 17," from the Post Master there, by which it appears "there is a person residing in that county, strongly suspected of being the murderer of Miss Cunningham, who calls himself Henry More. He is a stout, coarse, ill-looking fellow, about 21 or 22 years of age, 6 feet high, and by trade a shoemaker. He says that he came from Maryland, and appears to have some knowledge of Elkton; that he crossed the ferry at Havre-de-Grace about the time the murder was committed. He came to that county in the beginning of May last, and has been in the neighbourhood, (an obscure neck of land between two rivers, and several miles from any public road) ever since. What gave rise to suspicion against him was the uneasiness he manifested after an account of the murder arrived there; his expressions and exclamations, both when awake and asleep, caused the family with whom he lived, to question him concerning the murder, and he told them he *knew* the man that committed the murder.—He built a cabin in the woods and lived in it a short time, but he returned and said he had no peace there. He still remains in the neighborhood, although he knows people suspected him."

SENSATIONS.—In the course of one of Mr. Abernethy's lectures, at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, he took occasion to exemplify the doctrine of the sensations not residing in the part where they were supposed to be felt, but in the brain itself: and instanced the case of a man who fancied he felt an itching in his ancle, and actually scratched the extremity of his wooden leg, to appease the supposed irritation. It is on the same principle that when patient's limbs undergo amputation, they often fancy they feel sensations in their toes and fingers, although those parts are removed. So great is the delusion at times, that they are not satisfied the limb is off, until they have occular proof given them by the removal of the bandage from their eyes.

FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

Messrs. Editors—In perusing your paper of the 21st instant, my attention was attracted by a communication signed J. R. W. relative to the debating societies. I can inform your correspondent that the Forensic and Literary Circle, a debating society, holds its meetings after 7 o'clock, on every Friday evening, in the County Court House, corner of Sixth and Chesnut street, where persons desirous of becoming acquainted with its proceedings may attend. The object of this institution is well established, from the public anniversary orations delivered in the city, and from other

causes. I would, nevertheless, state that any question, either historical, political, philosophical, or literary, &c. (theological subjects excepted) is chosen at a meeting prior to that on which it is to be discussed, in order that members may have sufficient time to view it in its various ramifications, except once in every month when there is an extemporaneous debate. Independent of this arrangement, however, quarterly addresses are delivered before the society by such members as may be elected for the purpose. This, we think, is highly calculated to develope the powers of the speakers, as well as conducive to habits of accuracy. Morality and respectability are the only tests to membership, until the constitutional number is filled up. Members are by no means obliged to take part in debate, that being a matter wholly optional. Questions are always decided upon the force of argument, as a stimulus to the speakers. A communication box is also placed in the room for the reception of articles of composition from the members, which are read before the society at the first meeting in every month.

VERITAS.

OSSIAN'S ADDRESS TO THE SUN.

O thou that rollest above, round as the shield of my fathers! Whence are thy beams, O Sun! Thou comest forth in thy awful beauty; the stars hide themselves in the sky; the moon, cold, and pale, sinks in the western wave.—But thou thyself movest alone; who can be a companion of thy course! The oaks of the mountain fall: the mountains themselves decay with years; the ocean sinks and grows again. The moon herself is lost in heaven; but thou art forever the same, rejoicing in the brightness of thy course. When the world is dark with tempests, when thunder rolls and lightning flies, thou lookest in thy beauty from the clouds, and laughest at the storm.

But to Ossian thou lookest in vain; for he beholds thy beams no more; whether thy yellow hair flows on the eastern clouds, or thou tremblest at the gates of the west. But thou art, perhaps, like me, for a season; thy years will have an end. Thou shalt sleep in the clouds careless of the voice of the morning.—Exult then, O sun, in the strength of thy youth. Age is dark and unlovely; it is like the glimmering light of the moon, when it shines through broken clouds, and the mist is on the hills: the blast of the north is on the plain, the traveller shrinks in the midst of his journey.

Green Room Intelligence.

From the nature of Kean's previous arrangements, it is announced that it will be impossible for him to extend his present engagement here over Wednesday night of next week.—On Monday evening last he performed Lear—Wednesday night, Sir Giles Overreach—Thursday, he repeated Othello—Friday, Sir Edward Mortimer, and this evening he takes the part of Reuben Glenroy, by particular request. The houses have been well filled, although there were at either time, few ladies present. The performances this week, have been uninterrupted, and perfectly satisfactory throughout.

Miss Kelly, of whom the New-Yorkers have said so much that it is enough now merely to mention her name to excite the attention of all lovers of melody and song, is looked for to be here in a few days, when we may expect to see the front boxes of the theatre, which of late have been usurped by the men, filled with the beauty and fashion of the city.

The celebrated Greek Rhigas, who has exhibited his ingenious and surprising tricks for several months, with great success, at the La Fayette Amphitheatre, New York, has arrived in this city, and has taken the room at the Masonic Hall, in which he has commenced displaying his unrivalled art to our citizens.

At the La Fayette Theatre in New York, they have a curious Automaton Trumpeter—a machine in the shape and about the size of a man, which plays divers tunes upon the trumpet, with great exactness, and marches with a proper respect to time. It is the work of Professor Robinson, of Paris, and is exhibited under the direction of his son, the gentleman who some time since made an ascent in a balloon.

The managers of the Albany theatre have introduced a new arrangement in the economy of their establishment, by permitting spectators to enter at *half price* from 9 o'clock. Mr. Cooper is expected to commence an engagement there shortly.

Charles Gilfert has applied to the N. York legislature for an act of incorporation to erect an opera house in New York city.

Mr. Hamblin concluded his engagement in Boston on Friday week.

Miss Riddle has returned to Chatham Garden Theatre, from Montreal. She has added to the just reputation acquired during her first engagement there.

At Montreal, the talents of Mrs. Barnes have attracted full houses. She appeared on the 9th inst. in the character of Isabella, of which the Montreal papers speak in the highest terms.

Utica contains both a Theatre and a Circus. At the former, Mr. Maywood concluded his engagement on the 13th inst. but generously volunteered to play Richard III. on the following evening for the benefit of Mr. Williams. After the play, being called for, he came forward and delivered a neat and appropriate speech.

A Circus was opened at Norfolk, Va. on the 20th inst. Several performers from New York, Boston, Albany, and elsewhere, of considerable merit, are engaged, and a large share of patronage is expected.

On the 30th ult. the tragedy of Richard III. was performed at the theatre in Mobile, Alab.—the crook'd back'd tyrant was represented by a Mr. Wilton, "from the Northern theatres."—This *star*, while in our latitudes, was not very luminous, or else his brilliancy was eclipsed by the numerous *comets* which have appeared among us, for we do not recollect of seeing or hearing of his appearance in this quarter before.

The comedy of Quite Correct and the farce of Paul Pry were the concluding performances at the London Haymarket theatre last season, which was crammed on the occasion. When the farce was over, Mr. Liston came forward as Paul Pry, and addressed the audience in a speech, of which the following is a brief summary: "Ladies and gentlemen, the managers have appointed me their spokesman on this occasion, and really between you and I, for it shall go no further, they have acted very wrong, because I am not in the habit of speaking in public. *Laughter and applause.* Now seven months is a long season, summer season I mean, unless we mean the winter to last till July. During this period they have brought out several new pieces which have had a great run; no, I mean a tolerable great run; and I think, between you and I, for I make it a point never to pry into any body's affairs but my own, that they will be able to make both ends meet. The performers also return you their sincere thanks, and between you and I, I think they ought to do so, for your patronage. I, myself, as one of them, thank you with all my heart, and take my leave of you *pro trumpery* only, and as you have been liberal in your patronage this season, which was, speaking freely between ourselves, very kind of you, so may we hope for a continuance of it next season. *Great applause and laughter, in the midst of which, Mr. Liston, after bowing repeatedly, retired, but soon returned.* I beg your pardon, but I hope I don't intrude; I just dropped in to get my umbrella, which I left in the corner, and which if I do not get now, I shall be obliged to go without till next April, which is a long time you'll allow."—This strange speech closed the evening's and the season's entertainment.

The Drury Lane management have found it necessary to depart from the announced intention not to pay more than twenty pounds a week to any actor or actress; Mr. Liston is to receive fifteen pounds per night for four nights of each week, being three times the amount of the highest weekly salary ever paid to John Kemble. The engagement with Mr. Liston was concluded by Mr. Calcraft, on behalf of the committee, who saw with alarm the deserted appearance which the theatre presented every night; an appearance not very difficult to account for, when it shall be recollected that of the company which Drury possessed two years ago, the following members had withdrawn, viz: Braham, Munden, Liston, Kean, Macready, Miss Stephens, Madame Vestris, and Elliston absent from indisposition.

Kelley in his Reminiscences has the following paragraph: "The car, in which were Sylvia and Cymon, were drawn by two beautiful horses; and at my feet, as Cymon, lay a beautiful cupid. Before the piece was brought out, I had a number of children brought to me, that I might choose a cupid. One struck me, with a fine pair of black eyes, who seemed by his looks and little gestures to be most anxious to be chosen as the representative of the God of Love: I chose him, and little then did I imagine that my little cupid would eventually become a great actor; the little urchin was neither more nor less than Edmund Kean. He has often told me that he ever after this period felt a regard for me, from the circumstance of my having preferred him to the other children. I consider my having been the means of introducing this great genius to the stage one of my most pleasurable recollections."

Evening Post.

PHILADELPHIA.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 28, 1826.

TO READERS AND CORRESPONDENTS.

"Francis," oh! have you come at last? you have been much enquired for of late; you are welcome Sir. "Rosa"—"Oliveira"—"Jernus"—"D. W."—"Ephraim Doubtful, to Edwin"—"Curious Epitaphs"—"The Communication of Cyprian," and a variety of Enigmas, Conundrums, &c. are filed for insertion.

"Lilia" need be under no apprehensions either of being "thrown by in silence," or "commented upon in notes to correspondents;" we have it not in our nature to treat with rudeness so fair and delicate a flower, but would rather with much kindness place it where it shall not "waste its sweetness on the desert air," but dispense around the delight it was formed to impart.

Cyprian is informed that a letter box for the convenience of correspondents has long been placed at the gate leading to the office.

"Julia Dudley" bears every mark of "a first attempt" and must be thrown by; as the author wishes for the reason "why he should be so hardly dealt with," he shall be gratified in the future notes to "correspondents." "A Stranger and Wonderful Prophet," &c. from a subscriber, has long since been published in this paper.

The valuable MS of a friend who proposes to favour our readers with a series of essays on the present state of society, &c. in our city, has unfortunately been mislaid, and cannot be found; should it not be too much trouble, we should like to receive another copy, which we promise him shall meet with an immediate insertion.

From our friend, the "Milford Bard," we have received a variety of poetical effusions, and several essays, one of which, "The Pursuit of Happiness," shall appear forthwith.—His writings evince much talent, and an originality, which with proper cultivation, may render his name conspicuous among those who are "toiling up the hill of fame."—He will accept our thanks for "The Flight of Fancy," "The Grandeur of Heaven," "The Bandit's Cave," "Charms of the Fair," "Blighted Joys," a "Song," &c.

We publish this week an interesting article on the rivers of Pennsylvania, which will claim attention—the subject with which it is connected is one which may now be said to have obtained entire possession of the public mind, and a spirit of enterprise seems awakened, from which we argue the most happy consequences, both to this city and the state at large.

The utility of the proposed breakwater at the mouth of the Delaware, was forcibly demonstrated in the recent exposure of the Manchester and Tuscarora, from Liverpool; the former of which, having on board upwards of forty passengers, after having reached the point where the breakwater is to be located, was driven again to sea, from the inability of maintaining her position. She subsequently came in, and is now at anchor below, and the Tuscarora has come up. Had the weather been as bad as might reasonably have been expected, at this season of the year, the consequences to both of those valuable vessels would have been appalling. Such facts should plead powerfully in behalf of the measure, and it cannot be possible that, aided as they are by numerous other reasons of justice and propriety, the subject will be longer delayed.

NEW THEORY.

"Who knows but venturous man in time may go
"Through Etna's horrid womb, where flames eternal glow."

Extract of a letter, dated Harrisburg, Jan. 21, 1826.—"I have had the pleasure of hearing Mr. Reynolds deliver four lectures in this place, on Captain Symmes' theory of the earth, and I can say with truth, that I have seldom spent as many evenings to my entire satisfaction. Instead of being carried away after the idle vagaries of an enthusiastic visionary, the mind is captivated by Mr. R. by a plain unvarnished, but exceedingly interesting discourse—nor is it permitted to stumble over a single difficulty, until it is fairly landed in the centre of "mother earth." Every step of the progress to the "verge" appears to be a solid foothold, founded on historical facts, to which every reader may have access; and beyond the "verge," Mr. R. leads his audience, by as conclusive analogical reasoning as that species of argument seems capable of. Indeed, every person with whom I have conversed, members of the legislature, as well as citizens of this town, are much interested with the novelty of the subject, and charmed with Mr. Reynolds' method of treating it. The lovers of philosophy, astronomy, geography and history, as well as the votaries of amusement—ladies as well as gentlemen—are all captivated with this phenomenon of the west. I understand that Mr. Reynolds is to leave this place for your city to-morrow. I hope he may receive the attention which it is my opinion his subject merits, and a portion of the politeness for which your city is proverbial. I assure you that the young and the gay will receive much instruction and amusement by attending his lectures, while the grave and the learned will have their faith in a solid world shaken to the centre."

Sundry very important propositions are now before Congress, says the Baltimore American, amongst which may be found one to amend the constitution, and to give to the people, in their individual capacity, the choice of their First Magistrate.—Another proposition is to establish a Naval Academy for the instruction of American seamen. Another is a proposal to authorise the government to subscribe to such plans of internal improvement as may be projected by chartered companies in the different states, which may receive the sanction of Congress, and to set apart a distinct fund for that purpose. We barely enumerate these few amongst many other interesting subjects that are now pressing on the attention of Congress, because they were brought forward on the same day. The fact is that the spirit of improvement moves onward with so much rapidity, that no alternative is left to our national legislature but to follow her footsteps. The members may hesitate and ponder, and talk gravely about the constitutionality of all endeavors to make our country more respected, powerful, prosperous and happy—they may even find out that the words internal improvement are not mentioned in the constitution once, and denounce all such attempts as unconstitutional on that account, if they please; but our countrymen are determined to have these internal improvements, and they will as soon be made to believe that it is as unconstitutional for a river to flow in its natural channel as into an artificial one. For aught we see, one of these grave expounders of national law might, by the same train of argument, prove the unconstitutionality of the Niagara cataract.

The Managers of the Northern Dispensary, in their annual report for the last year, after acknowledging with gratitude the liberality of several of their fellow citizens, by whose generous contributions they have been enabled to discharge all their debts, and to meet all their expenses, express a hope, in which we have no doubt they will be gratified, if their exertions to merit the good will of the philanthropic and benevolent among us are continued with the same laudable and praiseworthy zeal as heretofore, that the benefactions will continue to accumulate until this important and interesting charity is fixed upon a substantial and permanent basis. A few more additions to their fund, like that made by the late benevolent Godfrey Haga, would soon place the Northern Dispensary on this desirable footing. This legacy, together with that bequeathed by the late John Fries, several life subscriptions of thirty dollars each, and the sum of seven hundred dollars, funded at a former period, have been placed at interest. During the year, an attempt has been made to lay the foundation of a Medical Library, donations for which, either in money or books, will be gratefully received. The inquiry proposed by the managers, as to the practicability of establishing a Dispensary-house, we should presume, might, without hesitation, be answered in the affirmative. Among a population of twenty thousand, as intelligent and public spirited as are those to which the "Northern Dispensary" looks for support, there unquestionably may be found a sufficient number of charitably disposed persons, in affluent or sufficiently easy circumstances to establish this valuable institution, beyond the probability of its future decline, and this too without any privation of personal or other enjoyments: indeed what purer or more desirable enjoyment can they indulge in, than that of administering to the wants and afflictions of the sick and destitute—the noble privilege of doing good. Let the managers but persevere, and a general cooperation on the part of a generous public will no doubt accompany them. They state that the whole field of their labours has lately been divided into six parts, and they have allotted to each of the attending physicians his appropriate district—this is a good regulation, and from it considerable advantage may be expected to flow.

The fifth annual meeting of the Philadelphia Mercantile Library Association was held on the 12th inst. when the yearly Report was submitted to the members. The receipts for the past year amounted to $345, and in the same period 62 volumes and 5 daily papers have been added to the library, and also 47 new members have joined the society. Since its establishment, it has received 427 members, and the present number of volumes is 1500, exclusive of pamphlets. The number of readers borrowing books in the past year, was 100, and the visitors to the reading rooms have considerably increased. The value of their library is estimated at nearly $3000. A new organization has been proposed for the purpose of increasing the library and the number of members.

The Philadelphia Society for Promoting Agriculture, held its annual meeting Jan. 17, 1826. The following is a list of officers for the present year.

President.—Richard Peters.

Vice Presidents.—William Tilghman, James Mease, Nicholas Biddle, Isaac C. Jones.

Treasurer.—William M. Walmsley.

Secretary.—W. S. Warder.

Curators.—Reuben Haines, Roberts Vaux, Stephen Duncan, Jere. Warder, John Hare Powel.

Librarian.—William S. Warder.

Corresponding Committee.—Richard Peters, William Tilghman, Zaccheus Collins, James Mease, John Vaughan.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS

Jan. 23. Brig President, Wootten, 116 days from Lima, with cocoa, specie, &c.

24. Ship Tuscarora, Serrell, 42 days from Liverpool. Schr. Eclipse, Sharpe, 13 days from Laguira.

NO FOREIGN CLEARANCES.

Ship Manchester, from Liverpool, at anchor below.

Ship Eliza, at Savannah from Bremen. Jan. 6, lat. 13, long 63 14 spoke Brig Ruth, of and from Philadelphia, for St. Jago. On the 12th spoke an English Ship having on board the crew of the Danish Ship Ida, lost on the double headed Shot Keys, and sunk in 6 fathoms water.

The outward bound fleet went to sea on Tuesday afternoon last.

Below, a Brig from St. Thomas.

FOR SALE,

A HANDSOME COUNTRY SEAT, lying on the Upper River Road, three miles from Trenton, one from Yardleyville, and 26 from Philadelphia, in view of the river Delaware for a mile each way. There is in this Farm about 82 acres of land of the very first quality, with a handsome proportion of woodland and meadow, divided into ten enclosures, mostly under post and rail fence. The improvements are a large stone house and kitchen with four rooms on a floor, a stone barn 60 by 35 feet, with stabling under, carriage house and other outbuildings, all in good repair, also two pumps, one at the house and the other at the barn. There is a large stream running through the premises where there might be erected a wheel of considerable power. It abounds with a variety of fruit trees, and is handy to mechanics of all kinds, mills and stores. For other particulars apply to the subscriber on the premises.

Jan 22—1t* THOMAS CUNNINGHAM.

MARRIED,

On Tuesday evening last, by the Rev. Dr. Brodhead, Mr. JOHN ILDING, of Glasgow, England, to Miss ELIZA SEIBY, of this city.

On Thursday evening, the 19th inst. by the Rev. P. F. Mayer, Mr. THOMAS L. DAVIS, of Chester county, Pa. to Miss JULIANN ALEXANDER, of this city.

On Saturday evening, the 21st inst. by the Rev. Mr. Demme, Mr. FREDERICK SEEGER, to Miss LOUISA RECH, both of this city.

On Monday evening, the 23d inst. by the Rev. George C. Potts, Mr. JOHN DUNCAN, to Miss ELIZABETH M. PEARSON, all of this city.

On Thursday afternoon the 19th inst. by Alderman Binns, Mr. JOSEPH K. HARDING, of Montgomery county, to Miss MARY B. HARPER, of Philadelphia co.

On the 22d inst. by the Rev. Mr. Ashton, Mr. WILLIAM GRA to Miss MARY THOMPSON, both of this city.

On Thursday evening, the 17th inst. at Hamiltonville, by the Rev. Joseph H. Kennard, Mr. JAMES LYSTER, to Miss MAISMITH, all of Philadelphia county.

On Saturday evening, the 21st inst. by the Rev. Joseph H. Kennard, Mr. JOHN CLAYTON, to Miss CATHARINE FRIERS, all of Blockley township.

On Wednesday evening, the 25th inst. by the Rev. Wm. M. Engles, JOSEPH P. ENGLES, Esq. to HARRIET P. eldest daughter of Solomon Allen, Esq. all of this city.

DIED,

On Monday the 23d inst. EDWARD BONSALL, in the 87th year of his age.

On Tuesday morning, the 24th inst. JACOB SHEBLE, sen. a worthy and respected citizen.

On Monday morning, about 8 o'clock, of Consumption, JOSEPH LYIS, in the 37th year of his age.

On Tuesday morning, at 4 o'clock, MARY BIEHL, in the 30th year of her age.

On Sunday the 22d inst. of a pulmonary affection, Mr. SPENCER OFFITT, in the 47th year of his age.

On Monday evening, the 23d instant, Mr. GEORGE HAMILTON, of this city.

On the [illegible] inst. suddenly, at the house of Joseph Davis, Hamilton Village, JAMES MILES, about 65 years of age, a native of Delaware county.

On Friday the 20th inst. GEORGE HAIG, in the 80th year of his age.

On Friday the 20th inst. in the 33d year of his age, Mr. JAMES INRAM, Printer.

On Thursday, the 26th, Mrs. MARGARET, consort of Philip Cobbler, in the 80th year of her age.

On Tuesday, the 24th inst. Mr. HENRY TOUROUS, in the 48th year of his age.

On Tuesday, the 24th inst. ABBY CHANDLER, in the 61st year of her age.

On Wednesday evening, the 25th instant, Mr. PETER MORGAN, in the 43d year of his age.

On Thursday morning, Mrs. ISABELLA BAKER, in the 40th year of her age.

On the [illegible] inst. GEORGE HOOKEY, of Harrisburg, formerly of this city, after a short and severe illness of 15 hours, in the 37th year of his age.

At Guayaquil, (South America,) in August, 1825, after a short illness, Mr JOHN S. HUTTON, eldest son of Mr. Nathaniel Hutton, Shipwright, of Southwark, aged 47.

On the [illegible] of Sept. last, at his residence, Ballnee Castle, County of Limerick, Ireland, JOHN P. HOGAN, Esq. father of the Rev. Wm. Hogan, formerly of this city.

COMMUNICATION.

WONDERFUL LUCK.

Numbers drawn in the New-York Literature Lottery, Class No. 3.

17 21 7 35 6 31

Among the Tickets in the above Lottery

P. I. DECKER,

(whose Office it will be recollected is at the N. W. corner of Chesnut and Third streets) procured for his patrons the following:

Number	6 31 35	1-4 ticket a prize of	$50,000
	6 7 35	1-16	10,000
	6 7 35	1-16	1,000
	6 12 31	1-8	400

Beside a multitude of $100's, &c. all which were disposed of in shares.

This Lottery was drawn at New-York on Thursday, the 19th inst. and some of the lucky holders have already presented their tickets to him. He has paid them, and invites the residue to bring their tickets forward that he may pay them also. His office appears to be the favoured avenue to FORTUNE—I will apply to him for a chance. jan. 28—2t

DRAFTS COLLECTED.

AT COHEN'S Lottery and Exchange Office, No. 33 South Third street, Drafts on the following places are collected at moderate charges—

Baltimore,	Richmond, Virginia,
Washington City,	Petersburg, do.
Georgetown,	Norfolk, do.
Alexandria,	Fayetteville, N. C.
Lynchburg, Virginia,	Charleston, S. C.
Winchester, do.	Savannah, Georgia,
Fredericksburg, do.	Augusta, do.

And where Southern Bank Bills are taken at the smallest discounts, J. I. COHEN, jr. & BROTHERS. dec 24—tf

Lottery Draws On Wednesday next

CALL IMMEDIATELY ON ROBERTSON & LITTLE.

No. 43—Remember 43—S. Third st.

And obtain a Passport to Fortune.

UNION CANAL LOTTERY,

NINETEENTH CLASS—NEW SERIES,

To be drawn on the first day of February, 1826. Sixty-six numbers, nine ballots to be drawn.

SCHEME.

1	prize of	$50,000	is	$50,000
1	do.	20,000	-	20,000
2	do.	10,000	-	20,000
3	do.	5,000	-	15,000
2	do.	3,970	-	7,940
30	do.	1,000	-	30,000
45	do.	500	-	22,500
114	do.	100	-	11,400
228	do.	50	-	11,400
1,710	do.	20	-	34,200
14,364	do.	10	-	143,640

For sale at ROBERTSON & LITTLE'S Lottery Office, No. 43 south Third street, second door above Chesnut street.

Orders enclosing Cash, promptly attended to, etc. dec 31—2t

Draws on Wednesday next.

50,000 DOLLARS
30,000 DOLLARS
20,000 DOLLARS
10,000 DOLLARS

TICKETS in the Union Canal Lottery, 19th Class, New Series, are selling rapidly at ten dollars.—For lucky numbers apply at

GIBBS'

Lottery and Exchange Office, No. 4 1-2 S. Third street, Philadelphia jan 14—tf

50,000 DOLLARS.

THE 19th Class of the Union Canal Lottery will be drawn in this City on the 1st of February next, and be completed in ONE DAY.

THE CAPITALS ARE

FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS.
TWENTY THOUSAND DOLLARS.
TEN THOUSAND DOLLARS.
TEN THOUSAND DOLLARS.
FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS.
FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS.
FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS.
Three Thousand Nine Hundred and 70 dolls.
Three Thousand Nine Hundred and 70 dolls.

AND THIRTY OF

ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS.

Tickets and Shares, for sale at

H. C. YATES' OFFICE,

dec. 17—tf. No. 107 CHESNUT STREET.

UNION CANAL LOTTERY,

NINETEENTH CLASS—NEW SERIES.

To be drawn on the first day of February, 1826.

Sixty-six Numbers—Nine Ballots to be Drawn.

SCHEME.

1	Prize of	$50,000	is	$50,000
1		20,000		20,000
2		10,000		20,000
3		5,000		15,000
2		3,970		7,940
30		1,000		30,000
45		500		22,500
114		100		11,400
228		50		11,400
1,710		20		34,200
14,364		10		143,640

Tickets and Shares for sale by

P. I. WILTBOHN,

N. E. corner of Second and Walnut street, or No. 11 N Fourth street, opposite Yohe's Hotel.

Orders inclosing Cash promptly attended to, if addressed to P. I. WILTBOHN, Philadelphia.

dec 3—tf

ARTIFICIAL TEETH

MADE and repaired by J. DRUMMOND, at No. 21 North Eight street. sept 17—3m*

TO BE LET,

A STORE, with other apartments, to accommodate a small family. For further particulars, apply at No. 187 Spruce street, third door above Fifth, north side.

dec 31—tf

PUBLIC SALES AT AUCTION

No. 73 Market street, a few doors above Second.

Package Sale of Domestic Goods.

On Wednesday morning, the 1st of February next, on a liberal credit for approved notes,

About 1000 Packages, comprising all the varieties of goods manufactured in the vicinity of Philadelphia, with a general assortment of Eastern manufactured goods.

The above will be arranged for examination at the stores of the subscribers, No. 73 Market street, and at the Warehouse of Stephen Girard, Esq. No. 21 North Water street. Purchasers and others who feel a desire to witness the improvement in Domestic Manufactures, are invited to an examination of the goods. Catalogues will be delivered, and the stores opened two days previous to the sale.

COMLY & TEVIS, *Auctioneers.*

NOT A MOMENT TO LOSE!!

NEXT Wednesday, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, will be drawn at the Washington Hall, the Splendid

UNION CANAL LOTTERY.

HIGHEST PRIZE, $50,000.

Whole tickets	$10 00	Quarters	$2 50
Halves	5 00	Eighths	1 25

To procure Fortunes, apply to

CONINE,

No. 3 South Third street, where the cash will be paid for the prizes the moment they are drawn—and on Wednesday, the 15th of February, will be drawn the

Grand Consolidated State Lottery OF MARYLAND.

HIGHEST PRIZE, $100,000.

Whole Tickets only Twelve Dollars, Shares in proportion. Orders for which, enclosing either the cash or prize Tickets to W. C. CONINE, Baltimore will be promptly attended to.

*** The official Drawing of this last mentioned Lottery will be received at CONINE'S office in this city, where the cash will be paid for Prizes. jan 28—4t

La Fayette Office, Forever.

AGAIN has unprecedented luck crowned with success the efforts of this truly lucky office, in the manifold distribution of Prizes. The following being the result of the drawing of the New York Literature Lottery, No. 3, which took place on the 19th inst.

17 21 7 35 6 31

Giving to ticket combination 7 17 21 the great Capital of $100,000; 6 21 35, 20,000; 7 31 35, 10,000; 6 7 35, 10,000; 6 21 35, 5000; 6 7 21, 2,500—and many of 1000, 500, &c. &c.

From the preceding prize list, it must be obvious, fortune still presides over the destinies of this office, and continues to bestow her most favoured GIFTS.

The fortunate holders of the above Capitals are requested to call and receive the Cash, and all others in pursuit of Fortune need only apply here, hoping in remembrance that this is the place where independence can be obtained. The Union Canal Lottery is the next to be drawn, we invite, therefore, our fortunate friends to be speedy in calling, there being no doubt, in this, as the former Lotteries, many brilliant prizes yet on hand—now is the time to buy—procrastination is dangerous—delay no longer, by the purchase of a single ticket comfort and independence may await you.

*** Ticket num. 6 7 21 a capital of $2,500 was obtained here and paid this day.

KENNEDY & WENDELL.

Camden, N. J. Jan. 23, 1826. jan 28—tf

BOARDING SCHOOL.

HENRY AND MARY PIKE propose opening a Boarding School for small children at Byberry, Philadelphia county, fourteen miles from the city, one and a half from the post road to New York, and half a mile from Friends' Meeting House—to commence on the 1st of 5th mo. next.

It is intended principally for boys over seven years of age, and to accommodate from fifteen to twenty pupils. Price for board and tuition twenty dollars a quarter, to be paid in advance.

Application may be made to Bennett & Walton, No. 31 Market street, to Charles Townsend, No. 108 Chesnut street, Philadelphia, or to the subscriber, at Byberry.

1st mo. 20th, 1826—6t* HENRY PIKE, jr.

FIXTURES, &c.

THE fixtures, &c. of a Young Ladies School, advantageously situated in a central part of this city, will be disposed of on reasonable terms on application at this office. jan 21—tf

WILLIAM ALLEN,

ENGRAVER,

Corner of Fifth and South Alley,

EXECUTES every kind of literary embellishments on the most reasonable terms. Professional—Visiting Cards—Hatters Bills—Door Plates, &c. promptly attended to. jan 28—3t

CHARLES EVANS's PRESS-SCREW MANUFACTORY, No. 29 [illegible] and street, (or Moravian Alley,) Philadelphia, where he has on hand, Press Screws for Fullers, Paper Makers, Book Binders, Tobacconists, &c. also, Screws for raising Mill Stones. All kinds of work done. Copper and Silversmith's Work made on reasonable terms. A supply of the above Screws are kept at A. Shaw's, south west corner of Third and Arch streets. 1y

ELEGANT

Christmas and New Year's Present,

EMBELLISHED with elegant engravings by Messrs. J. W. Steel, W. E. Tucker, J. B. Longacre, W. G. Mason and Gilbert, after drawings by T. Doughty, H. Bridport, T. Birch and W. J. Wall.

LE SOUVENIR,

Or Picturesque Pocket Diary, for 1826, fitted up in a variety of bindings in Morocco, embossed kid, satin, and embossed paper cases.

CONTENTS.—Calendar—Government of the United States; Members of the House of Senate; Members of the House of Representatives; Government of the respective States; Intercourse with foreign nations; Foreign Ministers in the United States; Federal Courts; Ruled pages for memoranda

LIST OF EMBELLISHMENTS.—Elegant engraved Title; Vignette portrait of John Quincy Adams; The Capitol Washington; President's House Washington; Philadelphia from Kensington; Battery, New York; Distant View of Boston; View near Fishkill, on the Hudson; Mount Vernon, seat of General George Washington; Residence of S. Breck, Esq on the Schuylkill; Residence of Count Survilliers, Bordentown; Gilpin's Mills on the Brandywine; Andalusia, the seat of Nicholas Biddle, Esq. on the Schuylkill, near Flat Rock; The Woodlands near Philadelphia: Emblematic Designs of the Seasons cut in wood, by Gilbert Published by

A. R. POOLE,

dec 24—tf No. 66 Chesnut street, Philadelphia.

C. M. & W. H. STOKES,

No. 16 Market street, south side, near Front,

HAVE constantly on hand, and will sell upon the most reasonable terms, wholesale and retail, a handsome assortment of LOOKING GLASSES, FANCY HARDWARE, CUTLERY, &c. march 5—tf

PHILADELPHIA.

Suspender Manufactory,

No 2 Bank street, 2d door below Market street, adjoining John's Tavern,

WHERE the subscriber manufactures and keeps always on hand, a more extensive variety of PATENT SUSPENDERS of every description than has heretofore been offered for sale in this city, many of which are made upon new and improved plans and fashions. In point of style, workmanship and quality of materials they are surpassed by none and will be sold Wholesale or Retail, cheaper than they can be bought, of the same quality, at any other manufactory in the United States. Also, Gentlemen's Hair and Silk Stocks, Cravat Stiffners, Russian Belts, Sword Belts, Gun Strapping, Belts, Suspender Webbing, &c. Also for sale at No. 15 N. Third Street, North corner of Church Alley.

ABRAHAM L. VANHORN.

nov 19—1y

B. BUTTERWORTH'S wholesale and retail manufactory of Tin and Sheet Iron work, all kinds of tin work for machinery, under the shoe store S. W. corner of Market and Third streets, and No. 443 North Second street Philadelphia. On hand a quantity of Tin-plate and Iron of an excellent quality. Also, a constant supply of Card Stretchers. nov 11—6m*

PRO BONO PUBLICO.—At that spacious and long established warehouse, at the S. E. corner of Pine and Second streets will be exhibited for private sale, from this period until the first of March, a vast number of the most fashionable and well made salutary BEDS, of various sizes, that have ever been offered for sale on this continent. The materials are comprised of English water proof ticking of a late importation, and Feathers that have undergone an original process, not known by any other Upholsterers in the city; they are so well prepared that they will need no airing in the warmest day of our climate. There are also 12 pure cured hair Mattrasses; 76 Spanish and Carolina moss Mattrasses of every size; 40 Field Post Bedsteads, together with 800 pair Venetian Window Blinds, embracing almost every fashionable pattern and size now extant. There are some splendid patterns of the most modern and fanciful kind, recently received from Europe. All of the above articles will be offered to the public at the most reduced prices ever presented to the citizens of this metropolis.

All of which will be sold considerably lower than they can be obtained at any other establishment in Philadelphia, for Cash or City Acceptances.

BARTLE ON & HARMER.

Jan. 1—1y S. E. Corner of Pine & Second Streets.

ATTENTION! PRINTERS.

FOR SALE, a quantity of PRINTING MATERIALS, viz:

1 good medium Press,	1 font 5 line Great Primer,
1 font 14 line Pica,	1 do. 2 line English,
1 do. 10 line Pica,	2 do. Great Primer,
1 do. 7 line Pica Caps, ornamented,	1 do. English,
1 font 5 line Pica,	1 do. Pica,
1 do. Canon	1 do. Small Pica,
	1 do. Brevier.

The greater part of the above type is in good condition, and large fonts, which would be sold entire, or divided to suit purchasers.

For further particulars, apply at the office of the Saturday Evening Post. nov 26—tf

GRAND PECTORAL SYRUP.

FOR the cure of Colds, Coughs, Asthmas, and Consumption of the Lungs. The public are respectfully informed, that this Syrup has obtained a character which needs no puffing to establish. It has been used with signal benefit by great numbers, as well in this City as in Boston, New York, and other places, certificates of which might easily be obtained. Many respectable Physicians have approved and recommended it, as a very valuable and safe Medicine. It has been known to cure, after many other remedies had failed. Many in my neighbourhood can testify that it is not only useful in the various complaints of the breast, but also in bowel complaints and Agues. It may be taken with all kinds of aliment except milk. The quantity to be used is as follows: to a full grown person, a large wine glass full three times a day, and so in proportion to the age; for children, directions will be given when called for. At this season it is calculated to be of very general benefit. The public are requested to make trial of the Pectoral Syrup, which it is confidently believed, will be found to answer their expectations fully. They will please to furnish themselves with pint or quart bottles, according to the quantity wanted. Prepared and sold only by me,

RACHEL BOURS,

Crown street, between Race and Vine, four doors from Dr Brodhead's Church.

The proprietor of the above mentioned Syrup, having desired my recommendation, I am free to say, that, from the known virtues of its component articles, and especially from the frequent use of it in my family, I can attest it to be an efficacious and safe Pectoral.

Dr. EDWIN ATLEE.

The Subscriber having derived great benefit from the use of the above Pectoral Syrup, is free to recommend it, as, in my opinion, possessing superior virtues.

It proved beneficial to my wife in relieving her from a violent cold and cough, by using it a few times.

PHILIP JACOBS.

No. 40 Crown street.

This is to certify that I have used the above named Syrup, and found it beneficial to my family.

DANIEL ROBERT.

Crown street, near the Church.

This is to certify that my family have used the above Syrup, and recommend it to the public in general.

JAMES WALKER.

Philadelphia, 3d mo. 9th, 1825.

Tetter Ointment of a very superior quality, can be had at the same place, on moderate terms, which has been productive of very speedy cures, as many in the city have had fair proof, and will give the Medicine a good character. nov 19—3t

AMERICANS INTERESTED.

THE WHOLE COMMUNITY DEEPLY CONCERNED.

Highly important to all who would not be deceived.—Compare and then judge for yourselves.

"*Equal justice is rendered to all.*"

FORTUNE'S HOME,

P. CANFIELD's

No. 120 CHESNUT STREET.

Truly Grand and Splendid Scheme:

1	Prize of	$100,000	is	$100,000
1	do.	50,000	is	50,000
1	do.	40,000	is	40,000
1	do.	25,000	is	25,000
1	do.	20,000	is	20,000
5	do.	10,000	is	50,000
10	do.	5,000	is	50,000
44	do.	1,000	is	44,000
88	do.	500	is	44,000
176	do.	240	is	42,240
352	do.	100	is	35,200
5676	do.	50	is	283,100

Price of Tickets $20—Shares in proportion.

dec 17—tf

HANDKERCHIEFS, Cravats, Umbrellas, Parasols, and various other articles, Marked with Durable Ink, at No. 27½ North Second street, Philadelphia. Specimens may be seen on application. jan 21—6m*

LARGE collection of Canary, Mocking and Red BIRDS, for sale at No. 172 Cherry st. the first house above 5th st. Also, a large collection of Fancy Pidgeons.—6

DAVID CLARK, Book Binder and Paper Ruler, No. 171 Market street, 3d story—Blank Books ruled to any pattern, and bound in the handsomest manner.

B. H. RAND's Writing Academy, No. 30 South Seventh street, second door below Chesnut. Lessons given to individuals at their houses if preferred. nov 5—6t

SAMUEL HUCKEL, Clock and Watch Maker, No. 30 South street, a few doors above Front str et. An Apprentice Wanted. oct 29—6m

PAPER HANGING done in the best manner at the shortest notice, and on the lowest terms, by HOWELL & CO. No. 74 North Sixth street, and No. 147 North Eighth street, Philadelphia.—109.

KREMBORG & HAGBOORN, No. 95 South Second st. keep for sale a large assortment of Clarified Quills.

GEORGE ALLCHIN, Book-Binder, and Gilder on the edges of Books, Letter & Filagree Paper, 153 Vine st.

GEORGE ALLCHIN, Backgammon and Chess Board Manufactory, No. 153 Vine street.—3

SMITH & WHALAND's Brush and Bellows Manufactory, No. 38 1-2 North Third street, west side, where articles in either line, may be had at a cheap rate, wholesale and retail.

PHILIP WINNEMORE'S Fancy Dry Goods Store, No. 86 South Fourth street. An elegant assortment of Seasonable Goods of the first quality on hand.—170

BENJ. RICHARDSON, File manufacturer & Cutler, No. 77 S. Second st. Cutlery, of every description, ground, polished and repaired in the best manner, at short notice.

TOOTH BRUSH MANUFACTORY, No. 119 N. Third st. above Race. ANDREW MOORE k eps for sale, on reasonable terms, Brushes of every quality.

FANCY DYEING and SCOURING, at a reduced price, by S. WILLIAMSON, No. 34 North Eighth street.

JOHN MCLOUD, Hatter, No. 46 Market street, keeps constantly on hand, a large and general assortment.

A FEW respectable single men may be accommodated with boarding on reasonable terms, at 22 Spruce-st. sept 3—6m

CHARLES STEVENSON, Watch maker, Jeweller, and Goldsmith, has removed from No. 113 South Second street, to No. 147 near Spruce.

JOB W. FOLWELL, Boot and Shoemaker No. 312 North Front street, near Noble. march 14—6m*

CHARLES S. COPE.

ATTORNEY at Law.—Office, No. 30 South Fifth street, third door below Walnut. dec 24—3t

Books, Stationary, &c.

DAVID CLARK offers for sale at his book and Stationary Store, No. 118 North Fourth street, Philadelphia, a general assortment of School books, blank books, and stationary—together with a variety of fancy articles at reduced prices.

The highest price given for rags.

Book binding and paper ruling neatly executed at the above place, or 171 Market street Feb. 26—tf

TO PRINTERS.

FOR SALE, cheap, for Cash or approved Notes or acceptances, the following Founts of second hand type, which is very little worn having been used only at Stereotyping

1 0 0 lb large faced Pica Ronaldson's cast.

750 lbs Small Pica, No. 4, do which will be put up in small founts to suit purchasers.

300 lb Primer, S. Pica, No. 4 face, do.

150 lb Do No. 1 do.

150 lb Burgeois Brevier do.

700 lb Do. do. White's cast, handsome.

110 lb Minion, do. do.

200 lb Nonpareil, do. do.

300 lb Pearl (small founts made up at short notice.)

150 lb Diamond.

410 lb Burgeois, Ronaldson's cast, very little worn, having been used to print part of 7 Nos of a weekly paper, will be sold low.

All kinds of Job Type, new and beautiful, together with all kinds of Printing Materials.

Apply to J. HOWE,

At his Stereotyping Foundry and Printers' Ware-House, corner of Crown and Callowhill streets.

dec 17—tf

JOB PRINTING, OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, Neatly and Expeditiously executed, ON MODERATE TERMS, At the Office of the Saturday Evening Post, back of No. 53 Market street

SAMUEL HUTCHINSON,

NO. 158 Market street, has for sale an assortment of Patent Lever and Plain Watches, Chains, Seals and Keys, Silver Table and Tea Spoons, Joseph Rodgers's & Son's best Penknives, Addison's Ever Pointed Pencils. Also, Patent Time Pieces of a superior quality.

N. B. Clocks and Watches Repaired and Warranted.

1st mo 4—tf

Variety's the very spice of life,
That gives it all its flavour.

FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

Solution to the Rebus in our last.

What is dear to us all is our Home,
An Air, if melodious, will please;
The Nile is a river in Egypt well known,
And Snuff you all know makes us sneeze;
The Eel is a fish in our river doth swim,
And the Nose is a feature not far from the chin:
The initials of these when placed in rotation,
Makes Hanson, whose talents deserve admiration.
G.

Answers to the Conundrums in our last.

1. Because he is always (*for getting*.)
2. We should in that case be *Miss-represented*.
3. It is a circular letter.

FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

Letter W's reply to the answer.

Still there is an unhappy rumour
That you have put me in bad humour;
You say I am in *indigence*,
In *opposition—affluence*:
You've taken me from happiness,
And set me down in *uncleanness*;
Joined me, alas! 'tis past endurance,
With *impudence*, and with *assurance*,
You say I'm in *oblivion* placed,
And couple me with what's *unchaste*;
With what's *untold* and what's *untrue*,
And with what is *ungenerous* too;
Therefore I beg that you will make
Some restitution for my sake.

Rejoinder to the reply.

From heartache we have you rescued,
From heathenism, hebitude;
From heedless hazzard—harridan.
We've strived to keep you to a man;
Delivered you from haughtiness,
For which, you should us always bless;
We've placed you too in *innocence*,
And claim yourself in *evidence*:
We place you first in all *abuse*
'Tis true—but hear you in *excuse*;
Tho' our *orthography* seems strange,
It matters not, we will not change.
J. G. M.

SPANISH PROVERBS.

1. He who will revenge every affront means not to live long.
2. While the tall maid is stooping, the little one sweeps the house.
3. Vain glory is a flower that never comes to fruit.
4. Get but a good name and you may lie in bed.
5. The hole in the wall invites the thief.
6. Smoke, raining into the house, and a talking wife makes a man run out of doors.
7. June, July, August and Carthagena, are the four best ports of Spain.
8. The creditor hath always a better memory than the debtor.
9. The foot of the owner is the best measure in the land.

ITALIAN PROVERBS.

1. Affairs, like a salt fish, ought to lie a good while a soaking.
2. One mild word quenches more heat than a whole bucket of water.
3. A rich country and a bad road.
4. Knowledge is worth nothing unless we do the good we know.
5. He who hath gold hath fear, he who hath none hath sorrow.

The ancestor of the Duke of Leeds was a young man named Osborne, who served his apprenticeship to Sir William Hewitt, who was Lord Mayor of London in the reign of Queen Elizabeth. Sir William lived on London Bridge, and his daughter during Edward Osborne's apprenticeship, accidentally fell from her father's window into the Thames. Osborne plunged after the young lady, and saved her life at the risk of his own. This act added much to the favourable opinion which the master had for the apprentice, and as soon as the latter had served his time, Sir William Hewitt said to him—"Osborne, you are a deserving youth, and have faithfully served me for seven years. I am under considerable obligations to you: you have saved the life of my only daughter at the peril of your own. You have then the best claim to her—she is at your service, if you choose to accept of her in marriage, and the most considerable part of what I am possessed of shall hereafter be yours. Osborne gladly accepted the generous offer, and the eldest son of that marriage was Hewitt Osborne, who was knighted by the earl of Essex, under whom he served in Ireland, for his services in the field. The family soon after became ennobled. Thomas Osborne the first Duke of Leeds, was prouder of the circumstance of his ancestor having acquired wealth and station by his honest and intrepid spirit, than he was of any of the subsequent services of the family, and related the circumstance with conscious pride to Charles II.

[From the Boston Medical Intelligencer.]

FLANNEL.

From a review of the different substances worn next the skin, it would appear that wool has greatly the advantage over others.—Flannel, by its gentle stimulus on the skin, has the beneficial effect of keeping the pores in a state the most favorable to perspiration. In flannel, the discharge by perspiration proceeds uniformly; but not so in linen, when soiled with the moisture of the skin.—The different effects of flannel and linen are particularly perceptible during brisk exercise. When the body is covered with the former, though perspiration be necessarily increased, the perspired matter passes off through flannel into the atmosphere or air, and the skin remains dry and warm. If the same exercise be taken in linen shirts, perspiration as in the former case, is indeed also increased, but the perspired matter, instead of being dispersed into the atmosphere, remains upon the linen, and not only clogs the pores but gives a disagreeable sensation.

Flannel has another advantage which merits attention. As it does not retain the humours discharged from the skin, people who perspire profusely in flannel shirts will not easily catch cold on going into the open air. But the same is not the case in respect of linen shirts, which by retaining the perspired matter, will occasion a sensation of chillness, often followed by a violent cold, and sometimes even fatal effects.

The prejudices of people have been much excited, both in favor of flannel and against it. It has been objected, that flannel worn next to the skin occasions weakness by too much increasing perspiration; but this objection seems not to be founded in truth, since perspiration scarcely ever can be immoderate or hurtful, long as the skin remains dry.

Flannel, when first used, is often apt to cause an uneasy sensation, but this soon goes off. In those who wear flannel, the skin, on being much rubbed, will become red and inflamed; but we ought not on that account, to infer that flannel produces cutaneous eruption; on the contrary, by preserving the pores open, and increasing perspiration, it tends greatly to remove the cause of cutaneous eruptions, which arise chiefly from an irregular state of that discharge through the pores of the skin.

The prejudice against the use of flannel next to the skin seems to be owing, in great measure, to the effects which ensue from not changing it sufficiently often; but this objection is to be imputed to the wearer, not to the flannel itself.

It must be acknowledged, that the advantages abovementioned strongly recommend the use of flannel as a preservative of health, particularly to those who are exposed to all kinds of weather. It has an additional advantage of being suitable to all seasons, and of compensating a deficiency of upper dress. Extraordinary beneficial effects have been experienced from flannel in a variety of cases. In gouty, and particular rheumatic habits, it has operated with singular advantage. In obstinate coughs, where symptoms of consumption were apparent, it has proved highly serviceable; and upon the whole, it merits a more general and extensive application than it has ever yet obtained.

SMITH & TAGE,
DRAPERS AND TAILORS,
No. 157 North Second street,

RESPECTFULLY inform their friends and the public in general, that they have commenced business at the long established stand, formerly occupied by J. H. Fisler, where they hope, by strict attention, to merit a share of public patronage. They intend keeping constantly on hand a handsome assortment of CLOTHS, CASSIMERES and VESTINGS, of the best qualities and newest fashions, which will be made up in the neat est and most fashionable style.

J. H. FISLER

Having declined business, would recommend to the notice of his customers, Messrs. SMITH & TAGE, who have commenced at his former stand. They are fully competent, and he hopes, will receive a full share of patronage. oct 29—6m

LADIES' NAME SCISSORS.
CHRISTMAS & NEW-YEAR'S GIFTS.

W. CALL begs to inform the public that he has on hand, a large assortment of Fancy Goods well calculated for Christmas and New Year's Gifts.

Just received a handsome assortment of fine Scissors, with Ladies' Christian names beautifully embossed on the blades, from 50 cts. to one dollar.

dec 24—tf 225 ARCH STREET

English and Classical Academy,
BY T. WATSON & S. M. GAYLEY,
At No. 73 PINE STREET.

IN which institution are taught the Latin and Greek languages in connexion with the various branches of an English education.

Terms per Quarter, Spelling, Reading and Writing, $4—Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Rudiments of English Grammar and Geography, $5—Grammar, Geography, Composition, Elocution and Mathematics, $10—Latin and Greek, 10 dollars. dec 21—tf

BEDDING WAREHOUSE,
No. 128 North Third street,
A few doors above Race Street, Philadelphia.

SAMUEL HISKEY WRIGHT, respectfully informs the public that he keeps constantly on hand an assortment of Elegant Feather Beds, Bolsters and Pillows, curled Hair, Mattresses of the best quality, best Geese Feathers, well dried, Bed Ticking, English and American, Venetian Window Blinds, and a general assortment of Fancy and Windsor Chairs, &c. &c.

Captains of Vessels, Seafaring Men, and persons about to commence Housekeeping, are invited to call and view the above assortment, as it will be sold very low for CASH.

N. B. Venetian Blinds will be repaired in the best manner. Mattrasses, and Cushions for Churches, made and repaired on the most reasonable terms.

_ Persons wishing to have their Feathers Cured, so as never to create moth, or have any offensive smell, will please call at the above stand.

Orders from any part of the United States, executed with accuracy and despatch. jan 22—1y

Ten Dollars Reward.
A BLACK DOG.

STRAYED or stolen from the Subscriber, on the Point No Point Road above Kensington, on the 1st inst. a black Newfoundland Dog. The said Dog is eight months old; is a jet black, has long flap ears; long tail, tipped with white; long fine hair; has a white stripe on his breast; his front feet are white and the toes of his hind feet are also white. Five dollars will be given for the dog and five for the discovery of the thief, or fifteen for both.

SAMUEL MORRIS LYNN.

January 9, 1826. [14—4t*

AKENS & PATTERSON,
CABINET MAKERS,
No. 33 NORTH SEVENTH STREET,
One door north of the Mint, Philadelphia,

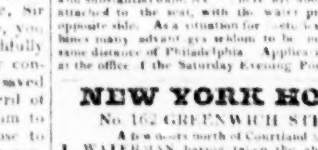
KEEP constantly on hand, a general assortment of ready made CABINET-WARE, of the newest fashion and warranted workmanship, which they intend selling on the most reasonable terms. july 16—6m*

FOR SALE.

A VALUABLE Mill Seat, situate within eighteen miles of this city, on a large and never failing stream of water, with fall sufficient for the use of factories of almost any kind, and within two miles of tide water. There has been some improvements made, such as a firm and substantial dam, &c. There are about twenty acres attached to the seat, with the water privilege on the opposite side. As a situation for factories this seat combines many advantages seldom to be met with in the same distance of Philadelphia. Application to be made at the office of the Saturday Evening Post. [dec 3—tf

NEW YORK HOTEL,
No. 162 GREENWICH STREET,
A few doors north of Courtland street.

J. WATERMAN having taken the above large and commodious establishment, solicits the patronage of his friends and the public. Gentlemen who may give his house the preference, are assured that every exertion will be used to render their stay comfortable and agreeable. aug 7—tf



Travellers take Notice.

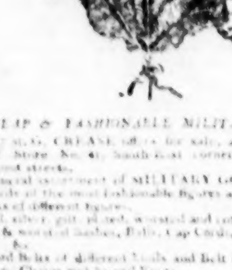
THE Valley Forge Kimberton, and Yellow Springs Stage Office is removed from J. Varbeskirk's, Cross Hotel, to A. M'Calla's Hotel, sign of the White Swan, in Race street, above Third.

The above Stage will leave Kimberton (during the winter) every Friday morning at 7 o'clock, and arrive in Philadelphia at 2 o'clock—leave M'Calla's every Saturday morning at 8 o'clock, and arrive at Kimberton at 4 o'clock.

Further information can be obtained by applying to

A. M'CALLA,
Agent for the Proprietors in Philadelphia.

☞ All Baggage at its owner's risk. jan 14—tf



CHEAP & FASHIONABLE MILITARY STORE.

W. M. G. CREASE, offers for sale, at his Military Store No. 41, South-East corner of Third and Chesnut streets,

A general assortment of MILITARY GOODS, Swords of the most fashionable figures and forms, Dirks of different figures, Gold, silver, gilt, plated, worsted and cotton Epaulets, Silk & worsted Sashes, Belts, Cap Cords, Cord, Fringes, &c.

Sword Belts of different kinds and Belt Plates, Sword Chains and Sword Knots, Cap Chains and Cap Plates, Bead and Plume Sockets, and Feathers of every description—with numerous other articles too tedious to mention. Orders from any part of the United States will be executed with neatness and despatch.

N. B. Feathers cleaned, dyed and repaired, at the shortest notice. jan 7—no*

Venitian Window Blinds.

THE subscribers have on hand an extensive assortment of Green Venitian Blinds, which will be sold very low for cash, on application to

BARTLESON & HARMER,
march 5—tf S. E. corner of Second and Pine st.

LANGUAGES.

Taught at the Franklin Academy, back of No. 77 Arch street, by FRANCIS VARIN.

THANKFUL for the patronage he has received for 15 years past, he informs his friends and the public that he continues to teach the Latin, French, German and Italian Languages to ladies and gentlemen in public and private lessons.

He teaches also German at the University, and French at the Academy of the Rev. Dr. Wylie and Professor Engles.

TERMS.—For a year $12, by the quarter $4.

N. B. Further information can be had at the Franklin Academy any evening after 6 o'clock. jan 7—3m

SWAIM'S PANACEA.

THIS valuable Medicine has obtained distinction which its efficacy alone can support As a purifier of the blood it has no parallel. It is the most useful *spring and autumn alterative ever known*. All those who are affected with *Scrofula, Leps, Scurvy*, or cutaneous *Eruptions*, or any of those unholy diseases arising from impurity of the blood; juices—also, those who suffer by *diseased Liver*, Rheumatic affections, or from indiscretion of their youth, or those whose constitutions are broken down by mercurial, antimonial, or arsenical medicines, should resort to a course of Swaim's Panacea. The effect of the Medicine is such as not to interrupt either business pleasure, and requires only the common restraints moderation in diet. It is conveyed by the circulating fluids, and corrects their tendencies to all those diseases which originate in vitiated blood. It is a safe, that a powerful substitute for mercury, and removes the evils which an unsuccessful use of that mineral so often occasions, &c.

In all complicated cases of *Scrofula and syphilis*, and where the Syphilitic Virus of the parent causes a development of Scrofula in the child, this the only remedy upon which a single hope of recovery can be reasonably founded; there has been no instance of its failure, when properly used. It impart vigour to the whole system while the cure is going on in operation *so long looked for in vain by the medical world*; at the same time the patient is enabled to take nourishing food, which under the common modes of practice, is usually withheld from the sufferer. In many instances where the horrible ravages of disease had laid bare ligament and bone, and where, to all appearance, no human means but amputation could have saved life in cases extreme as even here described, have patients been snatched from the grave and restored to good health, and the devouring disease completely eradicated. *The discovery of a remedy like this now offered for sale has been a desideratum from time immemorial.*

The Proprietor does not suppose his bare assertion will convince; he will therefore give reference to such as have been cured, and those under his care, among whom are many highly respectable citizens, that shall satisfy the most incredulous of its superior efficacy in the disorders for which it is here recommended. Every member of society should aid in diffusing information of this discovery—*humanity alone makes it duty*.

CERTIFICATES.

"I have, within the last two years had opportunity of seeing several cases of very inveterate cers, which having resisted previously the regular uses of treatment, were healed by the use of Mr. Swaim's Panacea; and I do believe, from what I have seen that it will prove an important remedy in scrofulous, venereal and mercurial diseases. "N. CHAPMAN, M. D.

"Professor of the Institutes and practice of Physic in the University of Pennsylvania, &c."

"*Philadelphia, February 10, 1823.*"

"I have applied the Panacea of Mr. Swaim in numerous instances, within the last three years, and have always found it extremely efficacious, specially in secondary syphilis and in mercurial disease. I have no hesitation in pronouncing it a medicine of inestimable value. W. GIBSON, M. D.

"Professor of surgery in the University of Pennsylvania, surgeon and Clinical Lecturer to the Alms House Infirmary, &c.

"*February 17, 1823.*"

"I have repeatedly used Swaim's Panacea, both in the Hospital and in private practice, and have found it to be a valuable medicine in chronic, syphilitic, and scrofulous complaints, and in obstinate cutaneous affections. "VALENTINE MOTT, M. D.

"Professor of Surgery in the University of New-York, Surgeon of the N. Y. Hospital, &c.

"*New York, 1st mo. 5th, 1824.*"

AGENTS.

Boston—J. P. Hall, Druggist, No. 1 Union street.
New York—D. D. Smith, Bookseller, Greenwich st. near Vesey st.
——— Collins & Hannay, No. 230 Pearl street;
——— John B. Dodd & Co. Druggists.
Lancaster, (Penn.)—Henry Keller.
Pittsburg, (Penn.)—Charles Avery & Co. Druggists.
Wilmington, (Del.)—Joseph Bringhurst, Druggist.
Baltimore—Henry Price, Druggist, Market street.
Washington City—William Gunton, Druggist.
Alexandria—Edward Stabler & Son, Druggists.
Richmond, (Va.)—James M'Kildoe, Druggist.
Petersburg, (Va.)—Bragg & Jones, Druggists.
Norfolk—Christopher Hall, Bookseller.
Charleston, (S. C.)—S. Hoard, Druggist, Broad st.
Savannah, (Geo.)—Anson Parsons, Druggist.
Augusta, (Geo.)—Wm. H. Turpin, Druggist.
Natchez—Lehman & Penrose, Druggists.
New-Orleans—William M'Kean.
Agents in other cities will be appointed.

Patients whose situation and circumstances enable them to come to this city, and place themselves under the proprietor's care, would find it much to their advantage.

CAUTION TO PURCHASERS.

The great demand and wonderful success of this medicine, has induced a number of persons to imitate it in various ways. Some are selling Sarsaparilla and other syrups, imposing them on the ignorant for the Panacea; others are mixing the genuine medicine with molasses, &c. making three bottles out of one—has retaining none of its virtues. These imitations and adulterations have, in many instances, protracted the sufferings of patients, in cases where the *genuine medicine* would have proved instantly efficacious. I therefore deem it a duty I owe the public, to acquaint them, that it is impossible, from the very nature of its constituents, to be discovered by chemical analysis; and, consequently, that all other mixtures represented to be mine, and sold as such, are fraudulent and base imposition, calculated to deceive the ignorant and unwary. The genuine medicine has my signature on a label, representing Hercules and the Hydra, and my name on the seal.

Price $3 per bottle, or $30 per dozen.

Communications, post paid, and orders from any part of the world, will receive immediate attention.

☞ Printed Directions accompany the Medicine.

William Swaim,

No. 13 South Ninth street, Philadelphia, opposite the University of Pennsylvania. Jan 7 11—tf

TO THE AFFLICTED.

JOHN H. HOWELL, late Discoverer of the well-known Indian Syrup for Coughs, has also his Universal Family Pills, good for the Scurvy, Dropsy, Gout, and all impurities of the Blood, with his Lotion for Rheumatic Pains, Ointments for Sores, and other Medicines, for various diseases, prepared and sold wholesale and retail, by the proprietor, No. 74 North Sixth street, Philadelphia. Feb 26—tf

SALEM BANKING COMPANY.

THE notes of the above Bank are received in deposit at the Bank of the United States and at the Mechanics Bank. WILLIAM MULFORD, Cashier.

sept 24—tf

UNION CANAL LOTTERY
OF PENNSYLVANIA,
NINETEENTH CLASS-NEW SERIES,
SCHEME.

1	Prize of	$50,000	is	$50,000
1	do.	20,000	„	20,000
2	do.	10,000	„	20,000
3	do.	5,000	„	15 000
2	do.	3,970	„	7,840
30	do.	1,000	„	30,000
45	do.	500	„	22,500
144	do.	100	„	11,400
221	do.	50	„	11,400
1710	do.	20	„	34,200
14364	do.	10	„	143,640

THE Proprietors of the "LA FAYETTE OFFICE," grateful for the liberal patronage they have heretofore experienced have the honor of presenting to their Friends and the Public, the above magnificent scheme; far surpassing in number of prizes, and magnitude of amount, any lottery drawn for a long time past. To those in pursuit of Independence or Comfort, it affords a ready and abundant opportunity. The La Fayette Office being the "Road to Wealth," Fortune still presides over its destinies, and kindly offers every facility in the purchase of a single ticket, hundreds having heretofore had ample demonstration of the truth of this in the manifold distribution of prizes procured at this unparalleled Lucky Office.

☞ Let it be recollected that Prizes of $30,000, 10,000, 5,000, 8,000, 2,500, 1,000 and an unprecedented number of 500, 200, 100, 50, &c. &c. have been sold and paid at THIS OFFICE, within the short space of Eight Months. There are still Capital Prizes remaining. Hesitate, therefore, no longer to become their Apply Immediately, and success and fortune awaits you!!

_ All Prizes sold at this office are promptly paid in Cash the moment presented, at No. 41 THIRD ST. Philadelphia, where the Subscribers are to be addressed by distant Correspondents.

N. B. The Proprietors of the LA FAYETTE OFFICE are not connected with the club or society of Lottery Brokers nor are they shackled by their rules but are at liberty to sell Tickets and pay Prizes upon equitable terms; consequently, not bound or governed by any arbitrary proceedings now made to exact exorbitant prices for tickets or heavy premium for paying Prizes. This deviation on the Proprietors concerns due to the public, and is made in consequence of the illiberal and arbitrary proceedings of many of the members of the above club or society, towards the subscribers. There are, however, some honorable exceptions.

☞ The right and only place, to obtain high prizes, is the first office above Chesnut street on Third, east side in the new brick building, the Golden Swan.

Dec. 3—tf KENNEDY & WENDELL.

SHOES.

1000 pair of Philadelphia made Shoes of the following kinds: Men's wax calfskin Monroes and shoes, Cordovan Monroes and shoes, Boys' Cordovan Monroes and shoes, Ladies' fine leather welt heel boots straps, Ladies' fine leather Jeffersons without heels, just received and for sale cheap in lots to suit purchasers.

Also, in Store, a general assortment of Gentlemen's Wellington boots, wax calfskin Monroe boots and shoes, Cordovan Monroe boots and shoes, Men's coarse laced boots and shoes, Ladies' Morocco and fine leather boots and shoes, Ladies Valencia, Lasting, and Morocco slippers, Women's common leather boots and shoes, Misses and Childrens morocco and leather boots and shoes.

Shoe Blacking, Shoe Brushes, Trunks &c. &c. all of which is offered by the dozen or single pair, at the lowest cash prices by

J. MILLMAN,

No. 266 Market street, south-east corner of Eighth. nov 19—tf

BOARDING.

TWO or three Gentlemen can be accommodated with good Boarding, on moderate terms, at No. 3 Chancery Lane, between Front and Second streets, two doors from Arch street. dec. 31

☞ SMITH's
CHEAP SHOE STORE
No. 336 MARKET ST. near Tenth st.

GENTLEMEN'S Wellington Boots	$3,50 to 4,50
Youth's Wellington Boots	2,50 to 3,00
Youth's Dancing Pumps, superior	87 cts. to 1,25
Gentlemen's Morning Slippers	62 cts
Gentlemen's Over shoes, excellent quality,	2,00
Ladies silk Valencia and Lasting Slippers	90 to 1,25
Ladies Morocco double sole Jeffersons	1,25 to 1,50

Infants Kid Boots, constantly on hand at wholesale, at $3,50 per doz. worthy the attention of shoe dealers in general throughout the city.

Valencia & Everlasting, assorted from $1,12 to 1,62.

A large quantity of Boots and Shoes, of every description. 400 pair Brogands, suitable for the southern market. JOS. B. SMITH.

sept 3—tf

COURTLAND F. FOLWELL,
DRAPER AND TAILOR,
No. 124 South Fifth street.

THE Subscriber returns his sincere thanks to his customers in general, for the liberal encouragement received from them, and requests a continuance of the same, at the above establishment, where TAILORING, in all its branches, will be executed with neatness and fashion.

N. B. Terms very moderate for Cash. oct 29—tf

Dr. Jones' Celebrated
UNIVERSAL SYRUP.

THIS Medicine is composed of ten ingredients, every one of which are innocent and healing to the human system, and have been administered to the smallest children with a good effect. This medicine is recommended to the public, and can be administered in all diseases with safety. It is remarkable for curing Intermitting, Coughs, and Billious, and takes but a few doses to remove the Bile entirely from the stomach, and is healing and reviving to the system. This Medicine is likewise recommended for its virtue in curing the Rheumatism, Scrophula, Piles, Gout, Burns, Kings Evil, Consumption, &c. in all which diseases it has been administered with great success by the subscriber, and when properly applied has never been known to fail of having the desired effect, which it does not require a long trial, for a few doses will render satisfaction to the patient. Certain cure for the Ague and fever, from three to six days is the longest time required to effect a cure; it matters not how long the patient has been afflicted. For further particulars apply at the N. W. corner of Third and Shippen streets, or at No. 433 Market street, Philadelphia, where I have an Office, private room, and medicines to accommodate all persons, wherein order will be attended to.

JOHN JONES, M. D.

N. B. I have means which is a certain cure for all afflictions. nov 12—1y

TROTTER's
PECTORAL BALSAM OF HOREHOUND.

COUGHS and Colds, even in their first stages not only affect the lungs, and debilitate the constitution but absolutely destroy them. Persons afflicted with Coughs or Colds, generally presume they will subside spontaneously, but how vain is this presumption! Such persons do in the language of the learned and admirable Armstrong, forget they are

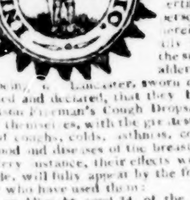
Oft the source
Of fatal woes; a Cough that foams with blood,
Asthmas, and inflammation of the lungs
Or the slow minings of the hectic fire.

The true cause of these complaints, namely Coughs and Colds is a suppression of perspiration. The cold, the damp, the wet weather, or the frequent changes which take place in the atmosphere, occasion the body to become affected. In consequence of that, the pores and outlets of the skin which in time of health are always breathing out a fine fluid, become so shut up that the perspirable matter, instead of circulating freely through the system, recoils upon the blood, fills the vessels super abundantly and vitiates its quality. Hence oftentimes the Cough or Cold, though slight, settles upon the lungs, then terminates in Habitual Cough, or confirmed Asthma, or Inflammation of the Lungs, or in the calamitous disorder of a Consumption.

About 2000 years has the herb (Horehound) from which the PECTORAL BALSAM OF HOREHOUND is prepared, been held in the highest estimation. In old Coughs, recent and long standing Asthmas this medicine is decidedly the most safe and effectual remedy. Persons afflicted with Wheezing or Hoarseness, a straightness of the breast accompanied with Cough or Difficulty of Breathing, slight Coughs or Colds, cannot have recourse to a more excellent medicine. In the disorders of Consumptions and against the calamitous effects of which it is also peculiarly excellent. It creates appetite in the consumptive individual, and nourishes the constitutions of those persons which have been shattered by a distressing Cough, a severe Cold, &c. &c. and invigorates so as to restore them to the blessings of pristine health and vigor.

The true Pectoral Balsam of Horehound is sold in Philadelphia, by SMITH & PEARSALL, Market street, and ELLIS & GRIFFITH, Chesnut street; in New York, by HULL & BOWNE, Pearl street, and O. HULL & Co. 211 Broadway. oct 22—3m

Cough Drops, or Indian Specific,



For the cure of Coughs, Colds and Approaching Consumptions.

TESTIMONIALS.

Lancaster County, ss.

FOR the information of the public, I do hereby certify, that the following persons whose names are herein mentioned, personally appeared before me, the subscriber, one of the aldermen of the city of and being of Lancaster, sworn or affirmed severally deposed and declared, that they had made use of Dr. Clarkson Freeman's Cough Drops, (or Indian Specific) upon themselves, with the greatest success, for the curing of coughs, colds, asthmas, consumptions, spitting of blood and diseases of the breast and lungs—and that in every instance, their effects were complete and infallible, will fully appear by the following testimony of those who have used them:

Peter Albright, aged 34, of the city of Lancaster,—Conrad Mixel, aged 41 years, Lancaster county, John Barr of New Castle county, (Del.) aged 27. Elizabeth M'Kew, aged 30, of Lancaster county. Benjamin Wilson, aged 51 years, Bucks county 2 years ill. Nathan Jones, aged 27. Jacob Sullenberger, aged 30. John Burgius, aged 30. Adam Werfell aged 48, of Lancaster county. Each of the above named persons labored under most violent coughs, pains and stitches in their sides and breast, for a long time, accompanied with night sweats, hectic fevers, &c. were completely cured by using a few bottles of Indian Specific. Severally sworn and affirmed to, 1819.

Henry Barre, aged 20, of Strasburg, Lancaster county, a long time exceeding ill with a violent cough, pain and stitches in his sides and breast, hectic fever and night sweats, and every symptom of consumption—a complete cure by using his Indian Specific, in a very short time, and is now one year, and no return and continues well and healthy. Affirmed and subscribed to, Sept. 29th, 1824.

Sworn or affirmed to their respective statements, on the dates to each respectively annexed, before me.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto affixed my hand and seal, this 4th day of February, 1824, in the city of Lancaster. SAMUEL DALE. [L. S.]

Agents for the sale of Dr. Clarkson Freeman's Cough Drops, or Indian Specific—CHARLES BELL, Bookseller, No. 38 South Eighth street, and SCHAEFFER and GRAHAM, Druggists, South Second Street, Philadelphia; or of the Proprietor, in Lancaster city.

A CARD.

DR. CLARKSON FREEMAN, of Lancaster, respectfully informs the public that he has withdrawn the agency for the sale of his INDIAN SPECIFIC, from Messrs. THATCHER & THOMPSON, Druggists of Market street and has appointed Messrs. CHARLES BELL, Bookseller, No. 38 South Eight st. second door below Chesnut street, GRAHAM AND SCHAFFER, 288 South Second street, and DANIEL B. SMITH, corner of Sixth and Arch street, his agents for Philadelphia. He begs to impress on the public, that NONE ARE GENUINE WITHOUT HIS SIGNATURE—a base composition has been attempted to be imposed on the public, by a counterfeit imitation of his valuable medicine. oct 8—tf

NEW SCHOOL,
Near Second street, No. 16 Elfreth's Alley

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he has opened a School for both Sexes, in which will be taught the following branches:

Junior Class, (to be taught by Ann L. Leeds) spelling, reading, and needle-work.

Senior Class, Writing, Arithmetic, English Grammar and Geography, and the use of the Globes and Mathematics.

Those attending the Junior Class, will come a part of each day (if their advancement require it) into the room of the Senior Class. Terms at the School-rooms.

N. LEEDS.

N. B. Parents in the country can have their children boarded with the subscriber at a moderate price.

dec 17—tf

JACKSON HOUSE,

No. 14 South Fifth street, third door above Chesnut street, Philadelphia.

JOHN JOHNSON respectfully informs his friends and the citizens generally, that he has removed from No. 14 Locust street, to No. 14 South Fifth street. Where, by an unremitted attention, and a choice selection of superior Wines, and Liquors, he hopes to merit a share of public patronage.

Conceiving a requisition necessary the Bar will furnish Relishes of various denominations, viz. Ham, Tongues, Sausages, Soused Tripe, &c. and an Ordinary at 11 o'clock.

J. J. ever thankful for past favours, assures his friends and customers, that every exertion will be used for their comfort. dec 17—tf

M. LEROUX,
DYER AND SCOURER

RESPECTFULLY informs the public, that he still continues to carry on the Dying and Scouring, in all its various branches, No. 25 Branch street, above Race, North side, between Third and Fourth streets, Philadelphia, where he Dyes all kinds of Cloth, Silk, Satins, Woollens, Worsted, Cotton, Linen, Crapes, Straw Hats, either in Flats, or made up, all sorts of Ladies' and Gentlemen's Dresses, Shawls, dyed in various colours, according to the patterns given; also Scouring of Coats, Vests and Pantaloons. He informs the Cotton Manufacturers, that he is prepared to Dye Cotton Yarn, of all kinds, in fancy colours. All who feel disposed to have Dying and Scouring done, may rest assured that it will be executed in the best manner, and with despatch.

aprl 9—tf

JONATHAN FELL,
No. 52 South Front St. 4th house below Chesnut,

RESPECTFULLY informs his Customers and the Public generally, that he has now for sale the following Articles of superior quality, and at the most reduced prices—to wit:

MUSTARD, in Bottles, Canisters and Kegs.
CHOCOLATE, No. 1 and 2, and extra No 1.
Ground and Race GINGER.
Jamaica and Country CAYENNE, and Ground Black
PEPPER.

N. B.—Families can obtain any of these articles by applying as above. jan 21—6m

☞ IMPORTANT!

IN the event of the loss of that invaluable and highly ornamental covering, the HAIR, through sickness or other causes, to be enabled to renew and preserve its growth, must be a desirable consideration to those concerned. Such is the established efficacy of

Elliott's Hair Restorative

Upon the capillary system. A very few applications of it, where baldness prevails, will be productive of a covering of young hair, resembling the fine capillaments perceivable in the centre of a flower growing up within a plant. It eradicates from the membrane, the Scurf or Dandruff, which so frequently accumulates around the roots and ultimately destroys the hair; and by its cephalic influence upon the capillary vessels in all cases of renewed growth, the hair will become Healthy and Thick, and acquire additional lustre. It may be safely, and with good effect, applied to the heads of infants or children, whose hair appear deficient.

HEAD-ACHE.

Its emollient, cooling, gently stimulating, and delicately aromatic properties, renders Elliott's Hair Restorative a superior Capillary Vegetable Lotion. Its effects, as experienced by many subject to nervous headache, or occasional pains in the head, feverish heat, &c. (which in many instances causes the hair to fall off.) warrants its recommendation, in such cases, as a most benign cephalic.

_ Sold by EMANUEL KRAIL, 92, N. W. corner of Walnut and Second street, nearly adjoining the Merchants' Coffee House; J. W. NEWHOUSE, 180, North Third street, and CHARLES CONDE, 114, North Fifth, three doors above Race street, Philadelphia, at 50 cents per Bottle. 136

KNEES.

THE following described Knees are wanted at the Philadelphia Navy Yard, for which the prices annexed will be paid on delivery. They must be of the best white oak, and delivered in the course of the year 1826.

KNEES—Body 5 feet, arm 5 feet 6 inches, diameter of the arm, clear of bark, 12 inches, to side when completely finished in the Ship, 9 inches, to be square and to square in shape, price 5 dollars.

KNEES—Body 7 feet, arm 5 feet 6 inches, diameter of the arm, clear of the bark, 12 inches, to side when completely finished in the Ship, 9 inches, to be square in shape, price 7 dollars.

KNEES—Body 5 feet, arm 5 feet 6 inches, diameter of the arm, clear of bark, 13 inches, to side when completely finished in the Ship 10 inches, to be square and in square in shape, price 7 dollars.

KNEES—Body 7 feet, arm 5 feet 6 inches, diameter of the arm clear of bark 13 inches, to side when completely finished in the Ship 10 inches, to be square in shape, price 8 dollars.

KNEES—Body 7 feet, arm 5 feet 6 inches, diameter of the arm clear of bark 14 inches, to side when completely finished in the Ship 11 inches, to be square in shape, price 10 dollars.

Navy Agent's Office, Philadelphia, }
22nd November, 1825. } nov. 26—2m

GEORGE FARR'S
CITY CLOTHING STORE,
No. 204 Market street, above Sixth street,

HAS received, by late arrivals, an elegant assortment of Hurst's and Sheppard's super blue, black, and a variety of fancy coloured Cloths and Cassimeres; Valencia, Toilenett, Silk cut Velvet and other Vestings, which will be made in the most fashionable style, and from 15 to 20 per cent. lower than can be purchased in the United States. Likewise on hand, a general assortment of ready made Linen. sept 3—1y

SNYDER'S CELEBRATED
Stomachic Bitter Cordial,

IS with a good degree of confidence recommended to the public; and every family will find it useful to keep it constantly by them. It will be found useful in the following complaints, viz: sick stomach, loss of appetite, cholera morbus, bowel complaint, dysentery, coughs; and is one of the best medicines ever offered to the public, for the summer complaint in children.

(A label of directions on each bottle.)

Sold Wholesale and Retail, at No. 28 Lombard street, by Z. Holmes, and by Thatcher & Thompson, N. W. corner of Market and Second streets—also at No. 120 South Water street. sep 24—tf

AMERICAN
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY
No. 101, on the North side of Chesnut street, between Third and Fourth streets, Philadelphia.

THIS long established company having reduced their premiums to a mere trifle, offer to make insurance against Loss or Damage by FIRE on Houses, Barns, Factories, Mills, Machinery, Merchandize, Furniture, and in fine, on property of every description, in Town or Country, on the most unexceptionable terms, either as to premium or construction. The most satisfactory security is afforded for their ability to meet all probable losses, as besides a Capital of Half

A MILLION OF DOLLARS,

authorised by law, a great portion of which is paid in and well secured, they have a reserved fund of upwards of ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS to meet any unusual demand that may be made upon them.

The very trifle required to be paid down in order to save the insured from serious loss, or perhaps total ruin should be a sufficient inducement with every one, whether, Trader, Manufacturer, or Mechanic, to avail himself of the opportunity offered to perform a duty so essentially important to their families and themselves.

Application will be received and answered without a moment's delay by JOB BACON, Sec'ry.

oct. 29—tf

WANTED,

IN a genteel Fancy Business, in a central part of this city, a Young Lady, to assist, and take an interest or proportionate share of profits, according to the capital she may be inclined to employ (not less than 1000) with a lady already established who requires occasional relief from constant attention: she prefers parting with a portion of the profits, rather than trusting to a person who is solely dependant on pay. A line to X. Y. Z. at this office, with real name and address, if respectable, will be punctually attended to. jan 21—4t*

☞ *Industry is rewarded, Idleness punished.* ☜
ENGLISH AND MATHEMATICAL
SELECT ACADEMY,
133 LOMBARD STREET.
Number of Pupils limited to 26.

THE courses of instruction in this institution, are as follows, viz:

Penmanship, (plain and ornamental,) Arithmetic, English Grammar, Elocution, History, Book-Keeping by Single and Double entry and Geography, with the use of Maps and Globes. Terms $5 per Quarter.

Mensuration, Geometry, Trigonometry, Algebra, Surveying and Navigation, (with the method of taking observations for calculating the true time, Latitude, &c. Terms $8 per Quarter.

The Subscriber respectfully tenders his grateful acknowledgements to his present patrons, and solicits a continuance of their patronage, assuring them that no exertion will be omitted on his part that can tend to promote the knowledge of his Pupils. Those who may feel disposed to become his patrons he would be happy to see at any time (during regular school hours) that may suit their convenience in calling, when they may have an opportunity of judging of his qualifications as an instructor by investigating his system, and witnessing the progress of his Pupils. Parents should visit Academies as frequently as circumstances will admit. Numerous advantages would result from such a course of procedure. The minds of the Pupils would be thereby excited; each would strive to emulate his fellow in the attainment of useful knowledge; and it is not improbable that Teachers themselves would be less remiss in the performance of their duty.

To give in detail the system of inculcation adopted by the Subscriber would occupy more space than can be allotted to it in an advertisement, suffice it to mention one particular of it not generally adopted, viz. that of delivering weekly, a Lecture either on some branch embraced in the Catalogue enumerated under the head of those branches to which the more particular attention of the Pupil is devoted, or on Natural Philosophy, &c. (the various theories demonstrated by experiment,) varying them as is found necessary, in order that amusement may be blended with instruction. For further particulars apply (at the Academy) to

WM. M. COLLOM.

N. B. References are withheld in order that all who may feel disposed to become patrons, may find it necessary to call and investigate for themselves.

dec 17—3m W. M. C.

Select Seminary for Both Sexes;

Day and Evening, at No. 73 Union street, one door above Third street.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public, that in addition to the Boy's apartment, he has taken the Girls' apartment of the Seminary lately occupied by P. Coad, where he teaches Males and Females, (in separate apartments, both day and evening,) all the customary branches of English education, viz. Orthography, Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, English Grammar, Geography, Book-Keeping, Practical Geometry and Trigonometry, Mensuration of Superfices and Solids, Navigation, Surveying, &c.—Short Hand also will be taught in classes; young Gentlemen and Ladies wishing to complete their education, will do well to call as early as possible and take their seats. Nothing shall be omitted which will tend to the benefit of the pupils, both as regards their attainment of literature and the improvement of their morals. Terms made known at the Seminary.

dec 17—3m DAVID HUTTON

C. F. L. ALBRECHT,
Manufacturer of Piano-Fortes

OF every description, begs leave to inform his friends and the public in general that he has now ready at his WARE ROOM, No. 34 SOUTH SECOND ST. a few PIANO-FORTES of superior construction and tone, finished in the most elegant and fashionable style.

ALSO FOR SALE,

An elegant Oblique Patent Rosewood Piano-Forte, inlaid with brass, Wathen Maker—just imported from London, per Ship Hudson, via New York. dec 17—6m

Goods at Reduced Prices.

I. COWPLAND offers for Sale very low, at No. 41 S. Second, a few doors below Market street, Philadelphia, a general assortment of fancy goods for housekeepers, among which are,

Gilt and Mahogany Framed Looking Glasses.	Britannia Ware in Sets.
Brass Andirons, of sizes and patterns.	Britannia Tea and Coffee Pots.
Shovel and Tongs, fine and low priced Tea Trays and Waiters.	Plated Table Castors, Silver Mounted and Plain.
Bread Baskets, Spice Boxes.	Plated Candlesticks, do. do.
Ladies Dressing Cases.	Plated Snuffers and Trays, do. do.
Brass Stair Rods	Plated Bottle Stands, do. do.
Curtain Pins, (rich patterns)	Brass Lamps and Candlesticks.
Knives and Forks, fine and low priced Pen Knives, Razors and Scissors.	Japanned, do. do.
Plated Chamber Candlesticks.	Patent Metal Boilers, Tea Kettles and Saucepans, Iron Pots, Gridirons, &c.

jan 21—6t

F. SORBER,

COACHMAKER, Monroe Village, Lancaster Road, finishes all kinds of Carriages, Gigs, and Chairs, warranted of the best materials and workmanship. Also, constantly on hand, second-hand Carriages, Gigs, &c. which he will dispose of on the lowest terms for cash or acceptances. jan 21—1y

TOOTH-ACHE

Cured Instantaneously and without Pain, even when all the known applications have failed to afford relief.

S. MILFORD, Dentist, from London,

ASSURES those who may be disposed to try his remedy, that he will make a perfect cure, and enable the patient to chew with the teeth that were affected even though the complaint had been aggravated by bad treatment. In less than forty-eight hours after the pain is cured, Mr. M. can plug the tooth with the greatest ease to the patient. Black and yellow teeth cleaned and brought to their original colour, and prevented from decaying, if it has commenced. He also separates and makes teeth even and takes away the decayed parts.

Artificial Teeth neatly fixed and Stumps and Teeth extracted.

MILFORD'S TOOTH POWDER. This highly approved and valuable Powder, is excelled by none in use; it not only gives the Teeth an elegant polish but preserves and hardens the gums.—Price 25 cents.

Milford's ANODINE DROPS for the cure of Tooth Ache—Price 50 cents. LOTIONS for the cure of Scorbutic Gums, and to fasten the teeth and restore the flesh when lost—Price 50 cents. These medicines are warranted efficacious and at the same time innocent; for sale by S. MILFORD, No. 52 South Fifth, near Spruce street. jan 21—

FOR SALE,
VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY,

TOGETHER with a very extensive STOCK, among it a very superior flock of about 250 head of full blooded Merino Sheep.—situated in Deerfield township, Cumberland county, West New Jersey, on the Stage Road from Philadelphia to Bridgeton, about seven miles from the latter place, being a port of entry on the Cohansey Creek.

No. 1. A Tavern at which is kept the post-office, and 10 acres of land. The house is convenient, and provided with the necessary out-buildings, as barn, stabling, sheds, &c.

No. 2. A Farm, containing about 270 acres of Land, of which are heavy timbered with chesnut, hickory, and white oak—the cleared land is highly improved, and divided and fenced in lots of 20 acres each—there are four good orchards of the best fruit. The farm-house is large and commodious, 40 by 20, with extensive back buildings 50 by 20 the whole in perfect good order and repair, and the houses lately new painted. Attached to the premises are three barns, cribs, wagon houses, sheep houses, to accommodate 400 sheep. And a little distance from said farm house another farm house, provided with every convenience, and may be easily divided into two farms. The property in complete good fence.

No. 3. A Farm, adjoining the above property, containing about 92 acres, of which 35 are heavy timbered with chesnut, hickory and white oak. This farm contains two good houses, one entirely new, a good barn and a blacksmith shop, on the main road—an excellent stand.

No. 4. A Farm, situated about a mile from the above property, containing about 65 acres, 60 of which is very heavy timbered land, and about 6 acres natural meadow—the whole in good fence. A creek nearly surrounds this property, and adjoining to it is a grist mill. The farm is provided with a comfortable house, barn, and out-buildings.

No. 5. A lot of 21 acres, lately cleared, and now in timothy and clover—the lot is in good fence.

No. 6. A tract of Wood Land, containing about 80 acres, principally white oak, and 2 acres of cedar swamp.

No. 7. A lot of Bush Land, about 25 acres, distant five miles from Bridgeton.

Together with the above property will be sold, if desired, a very superior flock of full blooded Merino Sheep about 250 head raised from an imported Spanish flock, all young and thrifty sheep, and in the best condition—15 head of cattle, 4 horses, hogs, poultry, &c.—together with all the stock of hay, grain and fodder—and also all the farming utensils, consisting of wagons, carts, ploughs, fans &c.—in short, every thing necessary to carry on farming on an extensive plan.

The water on the premises is abundant and excellent, and the property has been highly improved for these last twelve years, and at least ten thousand dollars have been laid out on it for that purpose. The situation is very handsome and remarkably healthy, the soil good, very sensitive of manure, and easily cultivated. The market is near, and the produce brings as high a price as either in Philadelphia or New York. The stages from Philadelphia to Cape May pass the different houses daily—the places of public worship and school houses are adjoining the property.

The above property will be sold low, on liberal terms, and part may remain on the property, secured by bond and mortgage, at a low interest. The titles of the property are undoubted, and possession may be given when desired.

For particulars and terms, apply to

LEWIS MAILLARD,
On the premises—to
LEWIS KRUMBHAAR,
Philadelphia, or to
FRED. GEBHARD,
jan 7—4t* New York.

Hill's Village Dialogues, &c.

FIFTY copies of Hill's Village Dialogues, 3 vols. with plates. This book can be purchased for about the cost of the paper—the printer's and binder's work without charge.

Burder's Village Sermons,
Buck's Theological Dictionary,
M'Calla and Kneeland on Universalism,
Josephus, Rollin's Ancient History, Plutarch's Lives and other Historical works,
Family Bibles, Dictionaries, and most of School Books in general use.
The Philadelphia Directory for 1825,
Bayne's History of the Wars,
Napoleon and the Grand Army, by General Gourgaud,
Brooks' and Morse's Gazetteer,
Guthrie's and Morse's Geography,
Goldsmith's Animated Nature—and a variety of Miscellaneous Books, well suited to private and public Libraries, at very low prices, at the

BOOK SHOP, 121 S. Fifth st.

jan 14—tf

House and Store to Let.

THE Subscriber offers for rent, the large and convenient house, in Ridley, opposite the 13 mile stone on the Philadelphia and Wilmington post road, with about four acres of land attached thereto, on which is a stable and chair-house.

Also, on the same lot is a convenient stone store house, which has been occupied in that capacity for several years, and has had a liberal share of custom. The property is in a healthy situation and good neighborhood, and will be rented together or separate as may be agreed upon. Possession will be given on the 1st of 4th mo. next. Enquire of the Subscriber in the township of Chester.

jan 14—3t* JESSE J. MARIS.

WATCHES.

THE subscriber offers to the public, a few of the newly invented Repeating Watches of Jappy and Co. These watches, as they are less complex, are less liable to get out of order than those on the old principle, and not half the expense for cleaning.

There is no repeating mainspring in the above watches. The arbor end of the time-spring, pressing upon the striking work, the Ratchet communicates the repeating power to the train, without in the least degree interfering with the time. There is no chain, no snail and but one hammer, which, with their attendant complications are done away with. The wheel which designates the hours, is started in the ordinary way, by the canon pinion, but being divided into semicircles; though it contains twenty four teeth, and is moved one tooth every hour, yet its two divisions by an ingeniously simple connection produce twice twelve, every revolution, i. e. the regular hours and quarters. The advertiser is thus particular, in order to lead watchmakers into a close examination. Any of the repeating work can be repaired without taking down the time part of the watch; and a fair compensation for cleaning the whole would not exceed $1 50.

Retail price, warranted one year, for the above Watches, $18.

And afterwards warranted for any length of time, for $1 50 per year.

Gold and silver Levers, Lepines, gold and silver Horizontals with seconds, together with nearly all the different kinds of Watches, new as well as second handed, wholesale and retail. Many of the second handed Watches, both gold and silver, are sold at little more than one half of what they formerly cost.

Watches of every kind carefully cleaned and repaired.

B. F. BAKER, Watchmaker,
No. 102 North Third street, above Vine, Philadel. &
nov. 19—3m*

CHEAP PAPER WAREHOUSE.

SAMUEL EKSTEIN offers for sale, at his New Paper warehouse No. 206 North Third street,

500 Gross,	Blue and White Bonnet Boards,	
100	do. fine White	do. do.
200 Reams	Hardware Paper.	
800	do. Crown and Medium Wrapping Paper,	
150	do. Music Paper,	
130	do. Medium Printing, of different kinds.	
750	do. Cap Writing Paper, No. 1, 2 and 3.	
	Quarto Post, No. 1, 2 and 3.	

Large writing paper, of all sorts, &c.

_ The highest price given for rags. aug 11—tf

PHILIP PRICE, Jr.

INFORMS his Friends and the Public, he has established a Copper Plate Printing Office, at No. 66 Lombard street, three doors above Third street.

Orders left there, or at No. 71 Market street, for Copper Plate Printing, in all its branches, will be promptly attended to on the lowest terms.